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As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.——JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PHILOSOPHERS, in examining the phenomena of nature, are enabled to do little more than to enumerate the causes which accompany natural effects. It is therefore necessary in such researches to detect those several agents, or we should ascribe effects to wrong or incommensurate causes. And if we would ever imitate by synthetical process any production of nature, we can never succeed if we have not previously subjected it to analysis; and have not ascertained and measured the definite proportions of the powers and agents employed by nature in its formation.

To ascertain, therefore, the existence and powers of any agent which was before not suspected to exist, is an important step in human knowledge. It was a great advance to prove, as Newton did, that the same power which makes a stone fall to the earth retains the planets in their orbits—or with Priestley, that certain proportions of gases are necessary to respiration and combustion. These general facts were important stages in the progress of knowledge, and would have entitled Newton and Priestley to distinction, though they had not proceeded to investigate the laws which governed their newly detected agents, and had not applied them so skilfully to solve various phenomena of nature.

I crave therefore the indulgent attention of your readers while I submit to experimentalists, and the world, the NOVEL CONSIDERATION of a GREAT AND POWERFUL AGENT, universally concerned in the operations of nature, and in the production of terrestrial substances. Its power is in truth a consequence deducible from doctrines developed in former papers*. It is a link of one chain of reasoning, and is as necessary as the middle of a line to the junction of its two ends. That philosophers should not have applied it and treated of it, as one of the great agents producing the wonders of nature, is not more remarkable than that the connection of Attraction with Gravitation, or the heterogeneous composition of the Atmosphere, should have been unobserved till the recent times of Newton and Priestley!

The universal agent then to which I now, for the first time, call the attention of experimentalists is PRESSURE! Unabating and eternal PRESSURE! A power coeval with matter itself; which forms bodies out of atoms; and moulds, fashions, and changes their external characters and component parts! A power which composes and decomposes by the silent and unseen operations of ages; which effects, or is capable of effecting, every species of conversion; which penetrates the component parts of substances, and brings and forces the atoms of matter into contact and cohesion! A power which does not operate by chance or at intervals; but which acts from the surface to the centre of all planets, or independent totalities of matter, NECESSARILY and WITHOUT INTERMISSION; and which is the great instrument or HAND-MAID of NATURE, by which most of its VARIETIES of substance are produced!

The POWER of PRESSURE here alluded to, is synonymous with the action or momentum of the *weight* of bodies, in their endeavour to fall to the centre of planetary spheres, and with the impulse called by astronomers, the *principle of gravitation*. I have in another place explained its proximate and mechanical cause. It is evidently one of the primary principles of nature, and would drive all atoms of matter into solid and immovable contact, but for another power, called REPULSION, which produces elasticity, or expansion, accompanied by varied degrees of density. The mechanical cause of pressure seems sufficiently intelligible; it is plainly a universal effect on all aggregations of atoms,

* See the Monthly Magazine of Oct. 1, 1811, for an illustration of the proximate causes of Gravitation, and of circular and rotary Motion, by which the analogy of the powers which act from the centre of the earth, through its substance to its surface, and thence through the universe, is developed and explained.

atoms, being itself the elastic impulse of a universal medium, which fills all space. Whether substance or matter is a mere condensation of that medium; and whether what we call repulsion is the mere effect of arched and crystalline construction, varied in fluids by intestine motions of the component atoms, are curious problems, which it is not necessary to determine in this place. It is, however, certain, that PRESSURE is a chief agent of nature, acting through all space on all masses of matter, serving to counteract repulsion, or elasticity, and generating, directly or indirectly, all muscular and mechanical force. To *press* and to *resist* appear to be the conflicting principles, or agencies, to which we may ascribe all the phenomena of nature; and in the degree in which pressure overcomes resistance, or resistance counteracts pressure, heavy and light bodies, inert minerals, or active organizations, become the accidents, or necessary varieties of those active powers. Can it be supposed that experiments made on these powers, will not therefore be attended with interesting results on the mechanical and chemical properties of many substances?

TO PRESS and TO RESIST appear then to be the active principles of all matter. UNION by *Gravity*, and EXPANSION by *Heat*, seem to indicate the great secondary causes of all phenomena. The ELASTICITY of a universal medium producing action from *without*, and substantial COMPRESSION *towards* a centre; and the ELASTICITY of heat producing action from *within* and EXPANSION *from* its respective centres, point out ELASTICITY as the generic moving power of Nature. And if Elasticity be a mere result of HEAT, and synonymous to expansion, and HEAT itself be merely a phenomenon of *motion*, then it would appear that MOTION itself is the primary cause of all things! Nor is there any incongruity in referring to the same primary cause the PRESSURE of gravity and the EXPANSION which opposes gravity, because the elasticity of the medium of space producing gravity is *universal*, and the elasticity producing expansions is but *local* and *relative*.

Yet, whatever be the cause or causes of the pressure of gravity, and whatever be its general effects in nature, as a great secondary cause, my general position does not require the proof of any subtle or latent powers; but simply treats of the force universally recognized and indicated by the simple weight of bodies pressing with that known force towards the centre of the earth. I do but require that experimentalists, who have bestowed such liberal attention on the expanding power of heat, should apply their investigations with equal diligence to the simultaneous and equally operative agency of pressure.

The momentum of this ever acting power, taken in its simplest form for the purpose of illustration, is very easily calculated. If we suppose a substance of average density, of which a square foot weighs two hundred weight of 112 pounds avoirdupois, a depth of ten such feet will be subject to a constant perpendicular action of twenty hundred weights—a depth of a mile to 10,560 cwts., or 528 tons—and a depth of one hundred miles to 52 800 tons*! I will suppose no greater depths, because every chemist and reader must be satisfied that a far less power, driving into substantive union the atoms of homogeneous or heterogeneous substances, must be sufficient in shorter or in longer periods, and aided by various degrees of chemical affinity, to produce most of the varieties of substance with which the researches of mineralogists and geologists have brought us acquainted.

Yet the investigation of the effects of this power in its natural state has to this hour formed no part of the researches of experimental philosophers! Surprising and permanent as are its effects in the laboratory of nature, it has never yet been introduced into the laboratory of our chemists! Art, which, when true, does little but imitate nature, has in this instance forgotten the principal agency employed by nature in the production of its sublimest wonders. Heat, moisture, the gases and the bases of the gases, and chemical affinities, are doubtless powerful agents; but the chief part of the compositions, aggregations, and phenomena of substance, together with much generated heat and electricity, are, and must be, produced by the silent operations of

* This is purposely taken in its simplest form. A nice calculation would consider a series of increased density, as well as the weight of a cone of super-incumbent matter, and prove perhaps that this estimated weight or force would act at a depth of less than fifty miles. Arched constructions of strata must also operate negatively at their centres, and by augmentation at their abutments, in particular situations.

varied

varied degrees of Pressure, operating through various periods of time under infinite varieties of circumstances.

I call, therefore, for the introduction of powerful pressing machines among the apparatus of philosophers; and I sanguinely expect from this power the production of greater wonders than have yet arisen from the application of the powers of electricity, even as exhibited in the voltaic battery. The machine for producing pressure, invented by Mr. Bramah, recommends itself by its portable form and its indefinite momentum. The screws of our manufacturing presses, after due allowance for friction, do not produce a higher power than fifty tons; but the instrument of Mr. Bramah produces an action equal to a thousand, or five thousand, tons, and may consequently enable us to mimic many of the operations of nature. We are affected with wonder when we hear of the 70, 100 and 120 horse powers of Mr. Watts' steam-engines; yet these powers are toys, compared with the powers of nature, exerted by bodies on each other, by the Pressure of Gravity. Those engines operate with a momentum of 1000 or 1500 tons; but in this hitherto neglected agent, we have, in ordinary operation, powers equal to 10 or 20,000 tons, acting with indefinite momenta.—Nor should the reader startle at the free use of the word, momentum, in relation to a quiescent power, like that of Pressure. Why is it in general quiescent? Simply because the property of resistance poises, for a time, the force of its action—but as often as the latter overcomes the former, the power changes its inert appearance, and assumes the active character of all other active forces; and its impulse becomes, in the ordinary sense, an operative momentum, composed, like all momenta, of quantity and motion. It is indeed most evident that the only moving powers known to us are derived from the momentum of Gravitation into which, by *re-action*, all forces may be resolved.

I am aware that a limit will be set to our experiments by want of *time*; and that it may be justly urged, that the productions of nature are effected by combinations of *pressure* with *time*. It may be said, that the substantive contact of ten thousand years may be necessary to incorporate into metals, or rocks, or other substances, the materials of which they are respectively composed. There may be force in this argument; but if we cannot effect every thing, we may effect much, and may procure many triumphs to philosophy, by directing her steps in this new course. Pressure and time may, however, operate inversely; and if a power of ten tons, produce a given effect in one thousand years, ten thousand tons may produce a similar effect in one year. Art may also improve on nature in these operations, as it does in many others, when a given effect is sought by man. The materials the most apt for their intended purpose may be selected; and heat, and other agents, may be employed with maxima of power, so as to effect conversions in a few minutes, which with fewer capabilities, and inferior adaptation, might not be effected by nature in ten thousand years.

Sir James Hall, who has bestowed and wasted much labour in endeavouring to verify Dr. James Hutton's Theory of the Earth, partly recognized the action of this important agent. But as his experiments were made in subservience to an hypothesis, which never had any counterpart in nature, they have no connection whatever with the force of that gravitating pressure, which is always acting in nature. An inordinate degree of heat was introduced into them, which gave them a visionary character, and separated their results from every thing natural, except in clearly proving that Pressure is capable of augmenting and varying the powers of other natural agents. Sir James Hall has, however, the merit of unwearied patience; and if he would bestow the same labour and ingenuity, in a series of experiments on simple Pressure, as it really acts in nature, he might perform an important service to philosophy.

Yet while great powers are thus ascribed to the agency of mere Pressure, it must not be understood that it is intended to describe it as concerned in the production of all substances which exist beneath the surface of the earth. Nothing of the kind is meant or insisted on. Chemical compositions or decompositions are always in action, producing their own numerous changes; but it is conceived that Pressure often accelerates or modifies these changes, while it also produces other great changes, separately or conjunctively, by its own peculiar action. Nor is it improbable but the active effects of Pressure may be confined to the materials which compose the earth's surface, and a few miles below it. The nucleus of the earth may consist of fixed matter, like the substance of a stone or

or piece of oak, in which all the parts keep their places by the simple power of resistance or hardness, without any relative action on each other*. Nothing is here insisted on different from the effects which we see, and which accord with our daily observations and experience.

A course of experiments to be made by a powerful *pressing apparatus*, which is the most likely to be attended with gratifying results, must probably be confined to the transition, floetz, alluvial, and volcanic formations, and their known bases. The *primitive* formations seem to identify themselves with the irresistible nucleus of the earth, and to defy the action of weight or pressure. I purposely forbear, however, to indulge in the wide field of speculation, which the various formations and classes of rocks, strata, and depositions, present to a fertile imagination. I recommend, however, that some lessons be taken from the great laboratory of nature.—Let operators consult the successive density exhibited by the strata of high cliffs, and shafts of deep mines—Let them observe the use that nature makes of the drainings, or exudations, of each superior layer —Let them watch and compare the substantive effects on each inferior layer—These, and other facts are, however, well known in an insulated way to mineralogists; but they have hitherto served for no such practical purpose, as invites attention in the course of experiments here indicated.

I might enlarge on these observations; but I have said enough to elicit my general views, and to arouse the ardour of chemists and experimentalists, in an age when honours, renown, and wealth, so justly reward success in all investigations and discoveries of this useful nature. COMMON SENSE.

London, March 30, 1813.

* That profound mathematical philosopher, Dr. Charles Hutton, concludes his able paper on the attractions of Shichallin, as follows:—"Since then, the mean density of the whole earth is about *double* that of the general matter near the surface, and within our reach, it follows, that there must be somewhere within the earth, toward the more central parts, great quantities of metals, or such like dense matter, to counterbalance the lighter materials, and produce such a considerable mean density on the whole. If we suppose, for instance, the density of metal to be 10, which is about a mean among the various kinds of it, the density of water being 1, it would require 16 parts out of 27, or considerably more than one-half of the matter in the whole earth, to be metal of this density, in order to compose a mass of such mean density as we have found the earth to possess by the experiment: or $\frac{4}{15}$, or between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole magnitude will be metal; and consequently $\frac{20}{31}$, or nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the diameter of the earth, is the central or metalline part. But if the metalline matter be chiefly iron, which, as far as we know, is by much the most predominant metal, then the half of the whole terrestrial magnitude would be the bulk of the ferruginous matter."

For the Monthly Magazine.

DID Rome, in the age of her highest magnificence, exhibit a greater number of public buildings, each vast and extensive, than London, Paris, and Petersburg?

In order to compare the four cities, it will be necessary to obtain from the classics, Vitruvius and Pliny, a complete idea of the *magnitude*, and from Kennet, Montfaucon, King's "Ancient Buildings," and the largest maps of "The Ruins or Remains of Rome," an idea of the *number* of the buildings of ancient Rome*.

Gibbon, in his "Life," applauds one voluminous "Map and Delineation of its Ruins." I possess a second, which a friend brought from that enchanting capital of Italy; it consists of many sheets, double folios in magnitude. Count Stolberg, in his "Travels," copied and epitomised a part of it. An ingenious architect and my friend possesses a second edition of the same work, published in Italy, and

* A thousand architectural and ornamental books, contain Views, to which this essay alludes, and which alone will explain it; such as the "Antiquarian Cabinet," in many thin volumes; the "Monastic Remains," one thick volume 8vo.; the "Ancient Buildings," by Dr. King, in 3 volumes folio; the voluminous, and yet the selected, "Beauties of England and Wales;" the "Beauties of Scotland;" the various Picturesque Tours through Ireland and along its lakes; and, in short, the thousands of volumes of modern travellers, whose prints and drawings exhibit an admirable series of all the remains of Roman buildings; not merely in Rome, but Sicily, Italy, Dalmatia, Greece, Egypt, Syria, Palmyra, and even throughout Europe.—The same travellers exhibit extensive views of noble or imperial houses in Petersburg and Paris. As to the views of London alone, they form a library: each month adds to their number in our *Augustan* age.

elegantly exhibiting merely one building in each page. A third friend possesses a large folio, on the parts of each temple.

Every "catalogue of architectural drawings," indeed, introduces to us the "Remains of ancient Rome." It is an undertaking yet more obvious and easy to purchase maps of the three modern capitals, and of those structures in them which are devoted to the service of the public. The result of such a comparison would, in my humble opinion, prove that a greater number of public structures are necessary, and have been erected, in the three modern capitals than in the classic metropolis. We should arrive at such a conclusion from reasoning upon historical facts. For, 1st. National economy and political skill have arrived in modern ages to a state of accuracy far superior to the Roman. Their mode of taxation was infantine, or rather puerile; the tributes were direct, their commercial imposts or customs were simple, their tax on land was oppressive, and their demands of recruits or of auxiliaries, from states either subject or allied to Rome, were enforced with despotic arrogance. In England, in France, and lately in Russia, statistics are minutely studied; taxation is circuitous, and often imperceptible. Any geographical grammar or the tax-tables will prove this fact. Hence the revenues of each empire are collected in a manner the most indirect, and by fiscal measures infinitely diversified. Hence the numbers of the collectors in these three kingdoms far exceed the quæstors and the scribes of the Roman empire. Hence, in the three capitals, houses for the receipt of the revenue have been built of a magnitude and in numbers far exceeding the few structures which were applied to the same purpose in Rome.

2d. Law is a science more complicate in a modern than in the classic age. Hence the halls and courts of London, or the legal colleges of Paris and Petersburg, must far excel in number and in national importance the fora of Rome.

3d, 4th, 5th, &c. Manufactures, commerce, trade, luxurious accommodations, are in our age more extensive and more varied than either in republican or imperial Rome. Hence the modern manufactories, markets, docks, piers, and artificial harbours, must exceed a hundred-fold the collegia artificum, the fora, the ports of old Rome.

6th. From the works of Diogenes Laertius, or of Pliny the Naturalist, or Plutarch, the moderns are often induced to estimate too highly the number of the Latin or Greek authors. The curious discoveries of Herculaneum continue the classical delusion. Yet in sober truth, the library of Alexandria, which boasted of 600,000 volumes, (or of parts of one author, separately folded,) merited not a contrast with the astonishing collections, with the one million of books in the library of the Louvre alone, or with the hundreds of millions which all London, Paris, or Petersburg, separately contain, and which are judiciously accumulated in spacious buildings. The number of such buildings must, therefore, exceed the few libraries in old Rome.

Of their paucity, indeed, we shall be convinced if we recollect that in Rome literature flourished only from the death of the elder Cato to the reign of Trajan, or through a period of three or four hundred years; that even Plutarch and Longinus confess, that they read the Latin tongue with difficulty; that the Greek, even in the age of Juvenal, was nearly confined to the higher and effeminate classes; that Greece, though confessedly prolific in authors during 1200 years, was thus unable to render the use of her language general in Rome; and of course that her authors were not there generally collected; and that few Romans, (if we except Sallust, Festus Avienus, and Plautus,) condescended to translate and to deposit in Rome* any copies of the Carthaginian, Tyrian, Coptic, or Persian works. Now the three modern capitals are *loaded* each with a million at least of foreign books, and with innumerable translations from the 500 languages of which Adelung preserves specimens; and the 200 of whose numerals I have published a large chart, with an enumeration of the authors who describe

* Nepos relates the fact as singular, that the Senate commanded one Punic work on Agriculture to be turned into the Latin. The voyage of Hanno, which lately appeared in the English tongue from the elegant pen of Dr. Falconer, and which is so happily explained by Dr. Winterbottom in his "Travels around Sierra Leone," (which haven Hanno visited among the "Native Africans,") is nearly the sole Carthaginian geographer whose *discoveries* have reached us, neither in a mutilated form, nor in a perverted and distorted shape, but rather elegantly and accurately translated into the Greek. He describes the Tyrian worship of Moloch and of Adonis, or of Adonai, two Hebrew words, significant of the King, or the Sun;—"The King, who from his sole dominion looks upon this lower world."

describe those dialects or mother tongues. We cannot apply to such astonishing collections by the moderns the μη μοι μυριους ειπε, μη μοι χιλιαδας of Demosthenes; *we can* boast of millions on millions; the ancients and their slowly-written manuscripts are vastly distanced in the race by the modern stereotype, and by the rapid press. The Bible Society of London alone has edited more books than Athens or Alexandria ever collected: their reports have enumerated thousands of thousands: and the work "still moves onward," as Galileo boasted the progress of his favourite astronomy, and the eternal movements of his heavenly worlds. *Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.* The powers of modern arithmetic alone can equal or compute so wondrous a multiplication of one book, reappearing in the 500 dialects of the earth, and preparing to visit every maritime and every interior country!!

If the English Bible contain merely one million and a half of letters from Genesis to the close of the Revelations, the Bible Societies will speedily publish, nay, in ten years, have published, more copies of the Bible than it contains letters. The fact is true of no other book, not even of Homer's Iliad. Hence the national libraries in the three cities would supply, (if we add to these numerous Bibles the list of all other books,) not merely one Alexandria, nor one Rome with authors more numerous than those two capitals had selected, but a thousand Romes. Hence we may decide, that in public *buildings* for libraries, these modern capitals excel that ancient metropolis.

If we consider the advanced state of the modern arts and sciences, and the numerous inventions of the modern ages beyond the narrow circle, within which the ancient sages trod, we shall equally confess that more numerous musea are necessary to London, to Paris, and Petersburg, than the small and limited collections of imperial Rome required.

In the number of statues alone, I must admit, these three modern capitals to be far inferior to that mistress of the world. She boasted as many statues of gods in marble, stone, and metal, as inhabitants. Even Florence and modern Rome are inferior to that ancient city in the riches of statuary. A letter written by the great Raphael to Leo X. and inserted in the Life of the Pope by Mr. Roscoe, eloquently displays the abundance of *statues* in the "ruins of Rome." In the 900 years of her successful wars, she had plundered Greece, Sicily, Egypt, Asia, and the Carthaginian empire, in order to decorate her temples, fora, baths, circuses, and other buildings. In statuary riches the modern capitals must yield.

In contrasting the *houses*, however, of the Roman and the modern nobles, of the Roman and of the modern emperors, I may remark that in ancient Rome the insulæ, or insulated houses, were large but not lofty. Pliny and Vitruvius, as they are explained in "The ancient Structures" of King, afford us an adequate and elegant idea of them. They supply us even with the mensurations of the senacula, and of the imperial palaces. The senate was a collection of the sovereigns of half the world. Yet to these stupendous structures the modern palaces may be opposed with success; and the houses of the nobles in the modern capitals will not shrink from an *impartial* comparison. The tedious dispute in the reign of Louis XIV. concerning the superiority of the moderns over the ancients, suffered the affair to be undecided; *adhuc sub judice lis est:* but in our age, the prints of Paris, Petersburg, and London; the two folio works called "the Views on the River Thames;" the magnificent authors on the "Views on the Seine and the Neva;" the "Pictures of London, Petersburg, and Paris," will, I humbly think, decide the point, will defend the superiority of the modern capitals, and assign them the palm.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Account of the DEATH *of* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *with her* DECLARATION *relative to her* SUCCESSOR, MSS. *From the* SOMMERS COLLECTIONS.—*Communicated by D. Copsey.*

"ABOUT ye Friday sevenight after Christmas last, being about ye 14th of January, 1602, in ye 45th year of her reigne, ye late queen about two days before sickened of a colde, (being ever forewarned by Doctor *Dee* to beware of *White-hall*,) and ye said 14th day removed to *Richmond;* but a little before her going, even ye same morning, ye Earle of *Nottingham*, High Admirall of *England*, coming to her, partly to speake with her as concerning her removall, and partly touching other matters, wherein her pleasure and direction were to be knowne, they fell into some speech of ye succession, and then she told him that her seate had ever been ye throne of kings, and none but her next heir of blood and descent should succeed her; and falling into other matters, they left that speech, and

and she departed to Richmond, where she was well amended of ye coldd. But on Monday ye 20th of February, she began to sicken againe, and so continued till Monday ye 7th of March, at which time notice was given to ye lords of ye councell, that she was sicke of a colde, and so she continued sicke till Tuesday ye 15th of March following; after which day she began somewhat to amend. But ye 18th of March following, being Friday, she began to be very ill, whereupon ye lords of ye councell were sent for to Richmond, and there continued till Wednesday ye 24th of March, about three of ye clock in ye morning,(being our Lady even) at which time she dyed; but on ye Tuesday before her death, being ye 23rd of March, ye lord admirall being on ye right right side of ye bed, ye lord keeper at ye left, and Mr. Secretary Cecill, (after earle of Salisbury) at ye bed's feete, all standing; the lord admirall put her in mind of her speech, concerning ye succession, had at *Whitehall;* and that they, in ye name of all ye rest of her councell, came unto her to know her pleasure, who should succeede. Whereunto she thus replyed: "I told you, my seate had been ye seate of kings, and I will have no rascall to succeed me, and who should succeed me, but a king?" The lords not understanding this darke speech, and looking ye one on ye other, at length, Mr. Secretary boldly asked her, what she meant by these words, "that no rascall should succeed her?"—Whereunto she replyed, "That her meaninge was, that a king should succeed her; and who, *quoth she,* should that be, but our cozen of Scotland." They asked her whether that were her absolute resolution; whereunto she answered, "I pray you trouble me no more, I'll have none but him," with which answer they departed. Notwithstanding, after againe, about four a clock in ye afternoon, ye next day, being Wednesday, (after ye archbishop of Canterbury, and other divines had been with her, and left her in a manner speechlesse,) ye three lords aforesaid, repaired unto her againe, asking her if she remained in her former resolution, and who should succeed her; but she not being able to speake, was asked by Mr. Secretary in this sort, wee beseech your Majesty, if you remaine in your former resolution, and that you would have ye king of *Scots* to succeed you in your kingdom, shewe some sign unto us; whereat, suddenly heaveing herself upwards in ye bed, and putting her arms out of bed, she held both her hands jointly together over her head, in manner of a crown; whereby, as they guessed, she signified, that she did not only wish him ye kingdome, but desired ye continuance of his estate, after which they departed. And ye next morning, (as is aforesaid) she dyed; immediately after her death, all ye lords, as well of ye councell, as other noblemen, that were at ye courte, came from Richmond to White-hall, by six o'clock in ye morning, where other noblemen, that were at London, met them; but as they began to sitt in councell in ye privy-chamber, at White-hall, ye lord keeper (Sir Thomas Egerton) and ye rest of ye councell that were no barons, offered to sit at ye lower end of ye councell-table, and not above any of ye meanest nobility; but ye noblemen, in respect of their former authority, called them to ye higher end of the table, and wished them to keepe their places; whereunto ye lord keeper answered, *viz.* If it be your lordshippes pleasures, we will do so, but that is more of your courtesies, than we can demand of duty; and so they sat downe, every man according to his degree in councell; touching ye succession, where, after some speech had, of divers competitors and matters of state; at length ye lord admirall rehearsed all ye aforesaid premisses, which ye late queen had spoken to him, and to ye lord keeper, and Mr. Secretary, with ye manner thereof, which they being asked, did affirme to be true upon their honours."

For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME ACCOUNT *of a* COLLECTION *of* ORIGINAL LETTERS *of* VOLTAIRE *to the* COUNTESS *of* LUTZELBOURG, *lately published at Paris.*

VOLTAIRE died on the 30th of May, 1778, and since that period various editions of his works have been given to the world; of these the most complete is that of BEAUMARCHAIS, published in 1785. The seventy-two volumes, of which it consists, did not, however, prevent some persons from thinking that a supplement was necessary. M. BOISSONADE was the first who prepared one for the public, by collecting into one volume the "Unedited Letters of Voltaire to Frederic the Great." M. Bourgoing added a new laurel to the wreath of Voltaire, by publishing the "Correspondence" of this illustrious writer with the Cardinal de Bernis. A third editor thought he would put an end to all these posthumous

posthumous correspondences by giving a "Supplement to the Collections of the Letters of Voltaire." But M. Palissot would not allow the world to remain ignorant of the connection between him and this great man, and he communicated the fact in a work which he modestly entitled, "The Genius of Voltaire appreciated in all his Works." This volume consists chiefly of letters from M. Palissot to the Philosopher of Ferney, and the answers of Voltaire to the author of the comedy of 'the Philosophers.' But even here the measure had not been completely exhausted. M. Masse had long preserved some unpublished letters of Voltaire, which were justly entitled to the honour of publication; these have at length appeared, and the editor has thus conferred a benefit on literature. They were addressed to the Countess of Lutzelbourg.

The correspondence begins with a note dated from Kehl, at the time when Voltaire, after his adventure at Frankfort, was returning to France. It continues down to the death of Madame de Pompadour.

It has been very justly said, that it is in the correspondence of Voltaire that we must look for the delineations of his character; it is therein that he appears divested of all the passions by which he was influenced, and these were so many Proteuses, who perpetually assumed the forms of those impressions which he received. When the King of Prussia ceased to address him with literary flatteries, he called all kings tyrants and monsters, born for the affliction of mankind. When M. Larcher proved that Herodotus never said a single sentence which Voltaire had put into his mouth, he answered by calling Larcher *an old pedant*, and Herodotus an old chronicler, only fit to rot in the dust of libraries, along with Froissart and Monstrelet. When he wrote to the Cardinal de Bernis, he glossed over every subject, and stopped at nothing. But the courtier represses the follies of the philosopher; art occupies the place of nature; but art and nature, under the pen of Voltaire, possess so great a family connection, that it is easy to confound them; it is therefore not astonishing that nobody should be able to discriminate between them.

Voltaire, in his correspondence with the Cardinal de Bernis, has perhaps, more than by any thing else, proved that this nice and delicate talent never abandoned him. It is therein, particularly, that we must admire that penetration which could enter into the most hidden traits of the characters of every person with whom he was connected, and discover the inmost secrets of the human heart. Thus he was like an able general, who, before laying siege to a place, surveys it attentively, and estimates all the difficulties which he shall have to overcome, till at last he no sooner orders the assault than his calculations render him master of the place. The tactics which such a general would reduce to practice were absolutely those of Voltaire; for while he seemed to regard only the side of the medal which was held before him, his *coup d'œil* penetrated to the reverse. Thus he sought out defects which men in vain endeavoured to conceal from his view. He could analyse vice and virtue without leaving the observer sufficient time to discover the existence of either. He knew the whims, propensities, and passions of all who came before him; nothing escaped him, not even their most secret follies. But you had nothing to fear from his indiscretion, provided you knew how to repel the satires with which he might assail you: it therefore depended only upon yourself to turn your follies into good qualities. It was only necessary to become his unqualified admirer, and you were sure to receive a reciprocal degree of admiration; in short, there was no way of capitulating with him but by becoming his eulogist for life. He was like those powerful warriors of feudal times, who would not accept as allies any but those who would acknowledge them as *Suzerains*. He saw all the writings of his age ranged around his study; his universal benevolence extended to talents of every description which might seek the protection of his genius; and whoever chose, by his eulogies, to add a new laurel to his crown, was sure to enjoy the reflection of its lustre upon his own forehead; yet while he associated Laharpe in his empire, he immolated Freron to his vengeance.

The Cardinal de Bernis, who made such a figure in correspondence with Voltaire, during sixteen years, was a priest who, from embassy to embassy, had arrived at royal favour, and whom an honourable disgrace had kept a long time in exile from the Holy See: he was a cardinal who only forgot, in the bosom of the church, the faults which he had committed as a minister, that he might have the more time to repent of the wretched verses which he had made

when an abbé; a minister, pious from want of business; a poet, who chaunted religion when he could no longer sing of a favourite mistress. Ambition had inspired his earliest verses; a more noble sentiment dictated his latest: he seemed to have passed the sacred valley, only to reach more quickly the ministry: thus the Muses made his fortune, without allowing him glory; and in the end, he became ashamed of his writings! It is even asserted as a fact, that the cardinal finished by acknowledging the injustice of his partialities; and that he pushed the Christian humility so far, as to wish that nobody would speak of his poetry. Voltaire was not ignorant of any one of these facts; and hence, his ingenuity, in refraining from the mention of them, when writing to the author. We have dwelt upon this part of his correspondence, because we think that hitherto the spirit which gave rise to it, has not been sufficiently explained.

But his letters to the Countess of Lutzelbourg, recommend themselves by another kind of merit. He complaisantly puts himself on a level with all the whims, sentiments, and partialities of this lady: he seizes the most trifling demonstrations of her character, and artfully endeavours to insinuate himself into her good graces. From the interest which he affects to take in whatever concerns her, we perceive that he stands in need of her kindness. But he writes with so much address, and his good nature appears so real, that we guess at, before we can perceive, the sentiment which dictated these affectionate letters. To the reader who has not studied the character of Voltaire, they will appear only as the letters of a very sensible man, who tenderly loves the person with whom he corresponds. But he who has learned to know Voltaire, will easily see through all those fine protestations of respect and attachment, and discover that the Countess of Lutzelbourg was nothing more than a necessary medium, between the *old man of Ferney* and Madame de Pompadour. It is well known that the favourite had no very favourable opinion of him: Voltaire himself knew this fact; but he did not know that the good-will of the mistress of Louis XV. was unnecessary to his tranquillity or his fame: he therefore employed every method to obtain it; and Madame de Lutzelbourg, who seemed more fit than any other person to promote his views, thus became the object of his affection. This explains the cause of all the compliments which he lavishes upon that lady throughout his letters, all the little precautions which he advises her, in the name of friendship, to take for her health, and all the ardent wishes to be near her, which a lover declares to his mistress.

But what is particularly to be admired in the correspondence of Voltaire, and which distinguishes it, perhaps, from any other published correspondence, is the exuberant variety of thought and style. It is always the writing of Voltaire; but it is Voltaire's writing modified by so many different qualities, that nothing but the flexibility of his wit, and his original turn of thought, can reveal it to the reader. With Frederic the Great, he is a philosophical royalist; with Catherine, he is a philosophical despot; and his genius enables him to give an admirable colour to their different opinions: with the religious also, he appears as a theologian, and when an opportunity offers, he stands forth as a materialist: and it is highly probable, that if at certain times it had been proposed to him seriously to become an atheist, he would not have refused an alliance with the sect. With chemists he could perform experiments, with mathematicians he could descant on the writings of Newton; with the few metaphysicians that he encountered, he could show his predilection for Locke; or, to those who preferred Leibnitz, he could give a daily lecture on his works. He was likewise a natural philosopher, with all those who were partial to general science; and he could talk on astronomy with any professor. Like the Emperor of China, who annually makes a furrow in the ground, he also took his plough and laboured in the fields: in short, he was acquainted with all the arts and every science; all the thrones of Europe disputed for the honour of receiving his letters; every court aspired to the credit of possessing the effusions of his genius; and a connection with him was as much sought for, as with that of the most powerful monarch. It is gratifying to behold a man of talents, without any other power than what his abilities procure for him, thus admired and courted by all the crowned heads of his age. He proceeds from the throne to the altar, from the bible to scepticism, in a manner to which there is no parallel in any previous writer, and of which, perhaps, he remains an inimitable model.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME time ago there was much talk of introducing Dr. Bell's, or Mr. Lancaster's plan of teaching into general use; but of late, especially since our clergy began to stir in the business, it seems rather to be at a stand. In some counties, indeed, meetings of the clergy have been held, and subscriptions, professedly for that purpose, proposed; but of any thing effectually done, or doing, to accomplish the design, we see no appearance. I am afraid that, with many of our clergy, jealousy of Mr. Lancaster's exertions and success, more than zeal for general instruction, is the stimulating motive. And having, by their professions, and the expectations they have held forth, suspended his progress, it is to be feared the public will, in a great measure, be defrauded of the fruits of one of the most happy inventions that this, or any age, can boast of. If there is any other that may compare with it, for general benefit, it is, no doubt, that of vaccination; to which indeed it can only be preferred, inasmuch as the improvement of the mind is more interesting, than even the sanity of the body. And if Dr. Jenner has been most deservedly rewarded for his happy discovery, some testimony of public gratitude and approbation is certainly due also to the author and propagator of this interesting discovery, especially Mr. Lancaster, who, beside his indefatigable labour, is understood to have greatly exhausted his fortune upon it. As to Dr. Bell, to whom the honour of the invention, with respect to this country, is certainly due, being well advanced in years, and in affluent circumstances, it would appear he is not disposed greatly to exert, or interest himself in the subject: at least we hear no accounts of his doing so.

It must be acknowledged, that the public are under the greatest obligations to Mr. Lancaster, for his indefatigable labour and zeal in diffusing the knowledge, and introducing the practice of it. Indeed, I know no private individual so justly intitled to both public gratitude and reward, as Mr. Lancaster; to whom a remuneration might rather be reckoned a just compensation, than a merely honorary reward; as I think it is understood he has nearly exhausted his property, and impaired his circumstances in the disinterested propagation of this inestimable public benefit.

Dec. 14, 1812. J. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM one of your commercial readers, and your Magazine treats subjects of that description so much to my satisfaction, that I cannot help requesting the insertion of a few words, on a danger from which we have luckily escaped within these few months. The cause which threatened it was so obscure, that many of your readers may have apprehended nothing from it. Yet the matter to be dreaded, was nothing less than a renewal of the Nottingham disturbances. The frame-work-knitters' Bill, brought into Parliament in July last, had, in my view of the matter, a near relation to those lamentable irregularities. Nothing could be better meant, or be, at the same time, more erroneous than this Bill. Its object was twofold; first, the prohibition of manufacturing articles of a cheap and inferior kind; and next, an attempt to regulate the wages of the workmen, by a schedule, and by meetings of the masters. The prevention of the cheap kind of manufacture was suggested by the fallacious notion, that the absence of coarse goods from the market, would necessitate the purchase of the finer sort; just as if there had been no other source of supply in the world, than the spot contemplated by this Bill. It seems never to have entered into the ideas of the promoters of this Bill, that the cheap manufacture was sold for export. This makes the idea of forcing the buyers to take a dearer article the more extraordinary. Over our own countrymen, we might perhaps find it practicable to assume a controul, but what can we do with foreign nations? They cannot afford to pay dear, and, if we will not sell cheap, they will very soon find a supply elsewhere.

Next, as to a compulsory limitation of wages. All interferences in this way have proved fruitless, or worse than fruitless. Our ancestors thought they did a wise thing in strengthening the master's hand in disputes with his men on the subject of wages; but had the effect been as they contemplated, it would have proved a direct discouragement to industry and ingenuity. Nothing contributes so much to that progressive advance in nicety of workmanship, which forms the essence of our manufacturing superiority, as the knowledge, that increased exertion will lead to increased reward. The master should always

ways be at liberty to give increased pay for better quality of work, as well as for greater quantity. Any restraint on this would have been, like all other arbitrary interferences, productive of serious injury to the manufacture in question. Yet clear as all this seems, the Bill found its way through the House of Commons; Mr. Hume, the member for Weymouth, being almost the only person who entered a direct negative on it. That gentleman both spoke against it, and wrote on the subject at great length, to Mr. Vansittart. In the Lords, the Bill fortunately met with more opposition. Lords Lauderdale and Holland spoke strongly against it; and Lord Liverpool, happily differed in this, as in regard to the Orders in Council, from those who think that compulsion in trade is sound policy. The consequence was, that the Bill fell to the ground on the 24th of July.

MERCATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW Parliaments have commenced their labours under pecuniary difficulties like those with which the new Parliament will have to contend. In order to meet the public exigencies, they will have to choose between the most prudent economy and the most rigid taxation. The annihilation of our commerce—the general decay of trade—the ruin of our manufactures—the dearness of every article of life—the swollen columns of the gazettes—and the heavy burthen of the existing taxes, are so many arguments against the adoption of the latter, and so many reasons for endeavouring to supply some part of the public wants by means of a general and rigid economy in all branches of the public expenditure; and the best pledge the new Parliament can give of their disposition to promote economy will be by beginning with themselves, and voluntarily foregoing a privilege which, however it may appear at first view to have but a trifling effect on the public revenue, will be found upon more minute enquiry, to occasion a deduction from it of no inconsiderable amount. I allude to the privilege of franking. Trifling as it appears in itself, and trifling as the advantage of it must be to each individual member (considering the property they are supposed to possess) yet, so great is its amount in the aggregate, that the increased revenue its abolition would produce would be sufficient to pay the interest of upwards of five millions of money!

The two houses of Parliament are composed of five hundred and thirteen English, forty-five Scotch, and one hundred Irish members of the House of Commons, two hundred and ninety-one English peers, sixteen elective Scotch peers, one hundred elective Irish peers, and twenty-six English and four elective Irish bishops; each of whom has the right of sending and receiving twenty-five letters every day, free of postage. The pretence for this privilege is, that members of Parliament ought not to incur any expense by correspondence on parliamentary business, and of course, therefore, it ought only to be used for that purpose. But so little scrupulous are the members of both houses in using it for their private purposes, that not one, I may venture to affirm, amongst the whole number ever hesitates a moment to do so. Nor are they content to use it for their own purposes only; their friends and acquaintances are openly enabled by them, by means of their privilege, to defraud the revenue, both by having the letters they write franked, and those they receive directed under cover to a member. It is not my intention to comment on the impropriety of this abuse of the privilege of franking. I only mention it to draw this inference from it, that it may be fairly calculated that two-thirds of the letters thus authorised to be sent and received free from postage are actually so sent and received. But I will assume, that only sixteen thousand three hundred and sixty-eight letters are daily sent and received without payment of postage. The lowest rate of postage for a single letter in England is four-pence, and the highest rate is thirteen pence; in Scotland the lowest rate is thirteen pence, the highest is one shilling and sixpence; and in Ireland the lowest rate is fourteen pence, and the highest two shillings. The average rate in England for a single letter is eightpence halfpenny, and if we add to this average one penny, as an average for the increased postage of the letters sent to and from Scotland, another penny for those sent to and from Ireland, and three halfpence to cover double and treble letters, (for a frank will carry a treble letter,) it will make the average postage of each letter sent and received exactly one shilling; and the following calculation, made upon this basis, will show that the loss annually sustained by the revenue, through the privilege of franking, amounts

to more than two hundred and fifty thousand pounds:

Number of letters sent daily	16,000
Multiplied by the days of the year (deducting Sundays)	313
Shews the number of letters sent annually, free of postage, to be	5,008,000
And these taken at the average rate of one shilling each, and reduced into pounds, amount to	£250,400 0 0

I do not apprehend that members of parliament would have much reason to regret the loss of this privilege. For my own part, were I one, I confess I would much more gladly forego than retain it; for, even if I should not have fortitude enough to resist the use of it for my own private purposes, I certainly should rejoice at being freed from that importunity for franks with which members of parliament must incessantly be teased: and I am satisfied, that the advantage of franking their own letters, can never compensate them for the trouble they must constantly experience from applications for franks, and the unpleasantness of refusing them to many; an unpleasantness which must always occur when they have already franked their full number.

To the loss arising from the privilege of franking, by members of parliament and peers, must be added that which is occasioned by the abuse of franking by public officers who hold situations, in which they are authorised to frank letters on the public service. These gentlemen, following the example of the members of parliament, and the nobility of the country, (and surely they could not have a higher example,) also abuse their privilege, franking their own private letters, and the letters of their friends and acquaintances; and as their power of franking is altogether unlimited, as well with respect to number as to weight, (for I have heard one of them boast, that he could frank a jack-ass if he pleased,) it is reasonable to infer, that it's abuse forms another considerable deduction from the public revenue. And besides the loss it produces, it has a tendency to weaken in these men that principle of integrity, which is the best security the public can have for the faithful discharge of their duty. It is a kind of initiation in peculation—a first step to abuse—one which combines with the fraud, the guilt of a gross breach of trust; and which, by insensible degrees, may lead to others of far greater consequence. A severe punishment might counteract the abuse of this power, and it would be well, if it were made punishable as a misdemeanor, by the same act by which the privilege of franking by peers, and members of parliament, is abolished. H.

Kentish-Town, Nov. 21, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TRUST you will allow me, through the medium of your Miscellany, to correct an error in my History of Fulham, p. 420, where it is said that the late Margrave of Anspach had a pension of 400,000 rix dollars conferred upon him and the Margravine *jointly for their lives.* The fact is simply this, that the pension was granted to the Margrave only on the cession of his territories to the King of Prussia eight months previous to his marriage with Lady Craven.

The late King of Prussia gave the Margravine a bond, engaging to pay her highness 2,000l. a year in case of the Margrave's death, and which bond was ratified by his son the present King of Prussia; but not one shilling has her highness ever received, nor, from the present situation of his Prussian majesty, does it appear probable that he will be able for a length of time to fulfil the tenor of his obligation. This circumstance will be fully explained and elucidated in the "Memoirs of the Life of her Serene Highness, written by herself," and now preparing for publication.

Chelsea, T. FAULKNER.
March, 1813.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE *of* AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE, *in* REPLY *to* CINCINNATUS.

READERS of information on this subject will smile at the important reveries of your correspondent Cincinnatus, (June, page 432,) those of another description will con them over with a stare: now, as among these last, there may be many endowed with a laudable curiosity upon a subject of real consequence, it is for their instruction and preservation from error that I write, as well as to assert the rights and the honour of English agriculture.

Cincinnatus

Cincinnatus writes w[illegible]bility which plainly evinces [illegible] to the handling of any subje[illegible]e may have been previou[illegible]fficiently trained; and the cons[illegible]sness of such native powers, as is too often the case, may have engendered in his mind vain and ambitious pretensions on subjects which he has very superficially considered. Such a man must needs be paramount on every topic, to which ambition, caprice, or accident, may direct. Behold the agricultural pretensions of Cincinnatus—whose real information on the subject might well be contained in a nutshel, not on that account worth the cracking. And I say this in the best humour in the world, without a particle of spleen, and even with the sanguine and consoling expectation of giving no offence, my antagonist being a man of the best understanding. I may very properly add, that there has long been a vast deal of agricultural *flummery* in circulation, which all the agitation that can be given with the pen-spoon will never be able to whip into consistence, use, or common sense.

I took due note of your correspondent's previous lucubration. My sentiment is, that he has proceeded in both *pari passu*. His grand *thesis* is, 'the inferiority of our farming compared with our grazing system.' And his grand error lies in taking merely a bird's eye view both of the one and the other. The vast and stately bulk of our improved animals has filled his eye, monopolized his affection, and misled his judgment. Granting the full challenged portion of merit to our cattle improvement, and I am disposed to be amply liberal on that score, the improvements of tillage in this country (South Britain), anterior in point of time, must be impartially acknowledged equal, if not, as probably in their nature more susceptible of it, considerably nearer to perfection. The immortal Jethro Tull, at once a profound scholar and a practical ploughman and mechanist, bequeathed to his country, nearly a century since, a holy bible of tillage, from the elements of which have been drawn the most perfect practice that any nation, ancient or modern, has witnessed. The most minute division of the soil, its saturation with the most invigorating superinductions, the choice and deposit of the seed at the proper depth in its matrix of earth, the arrangement of rows, affording space and opportunity for the entire eradication of weeds, and appropriation to the crop of the whole vegetable *pabulum*, have been ever since the great aim and object of our superior cultivators, the disciples of Tull. A system this, so nearly allied to perfection, that its grounds seem almost incapable of extension, its practice only being open to those improvements and facilities of execution which, as in all other cases, naturally occur in the course of lengthened experience. We have yet heard of no societies to whom, among their projects and their premiums, has occurred the just tribute of a statue to Jethro Tull.

I will most readily agree with Cincinnatus, that our agricultural knowledge has been 'to a great degree stationary;' but this effect has resulted from a cause widely different to that within his apparent contemplation. It has arisen, in the system of modern English agriculture, from the probable very near approach to attainable perfection. Mine eyes and ears in the mean time have not been closed to the sugared slip-slop and baby-pap of 'the backwardness, or rather total absence, of agricultural science, and its immobility, whilst every other science has been progressive?' I have always received this as a fair crop of the brains of those who glide with such native ease and expedition over the superficies of things, and who, in the pursuit of knowledge, grasp so manfully at the shadow that the substance drops clean through their hands, more unfortunate than even the unfortunate candidates of older times, *who running for the wooden spoon lost the handle!*

It is beyond all question or power of controversy, that this maturity and most decided superiority of agricultural science and practice, which I claim for my country (South Britain), is not to be looked for universally, or even generally, among our farmers, but amongst the enlightened only, the number of whom gradually increases; and in the books of our best practical writers. The march of innovation and improvement is well known to be habitually most tardy among the retired, contented, and self-indulgent tillers of the earth. The same rule holds with respect to cattle improvement, which is by no means universal, the superior breeds being in comparatively few hands. Let however Cincinnatus, and those who affect to decry or doubt of our superior tillage system, descend from their imaginary eminence, advance from behind the shelter of

of generals, and tell us in practical and intelligible particulars, wherein consists our defect and their pretended superiority. Let us have the catalogue, character, and scientific process of that 'combination in manures, which may generate the principle of fertility in a tenfold degree to what we are now acquainted with,'—*anglicè*—that the land which, at present, under our most skilful culture, produces five quarters of wheat per acre, may, with the proposed improvement, return us fifty quarters per acre!!! Did Cincinnatus never before read or hear of the well merited ridicule of this Crononhotonthologos-like measure of improvement, which at first, and by his precursors, was to have been effected by the labour of the spade? As if the powers of reduction and pulverization in the spade were of superior efficacy to those of the cultivator and harrows.

Cincinnatus does not mean to deny that great discoveries and numerous improvements have been made within the last twenty or thirty years. I do. Most particularly with regard to his examples, 'the introduction of turnips and the adoption of artificial grasses.' Novelties with a vengeance! which four-score years ago were indeed novelties to some of our grandsires. Improvements yet we may very truly and rationally boast, within the above period, and those have consisted of the more extensive adoption of the general modes of our already established superior English system of husbandry.

Of any material late discoveries in agriculture, its implements being excepted, I am totally uninformed. The drill system is more than a hundred years of age, and it is more than forty years ago since I heard the question first argued on the width of rows, which is not yet settled. Mr. Greg's plan of scuffling-in seed in the spring, without ploughing the land, is older than his grandfather—the merit of adoption not the less, and Mr. Greg's improvement pre-eminent, and deserving of lasting fame. Turnips were first drilled by Tull early in the last century, and the practice was introduced not many years after of confining the manure to the drills, to the best of my recollection, by Troward: this has been lately called the Scotch and Northumberland practice, because, although not taken much at first in the south, it emigrated northward, where it continues, and has since re-appeared among us. Drilling of oil ... manure, as at present practised in Norfolk, was, I believe, first recommended by Ellis, of Gaddesden; at any rate, it is no novelty. All the late year fuss, about Scottish *discoveries* in husbandry and gardening, is the mere effervescence of ignorance, whilst nothing is more solid and real than Scotch industry, information, and improvement. As little foundation is there in the notions about Scotch drilling. In the north little else is drilled but pulse and roots. The Scotch oracles of tillage, Messieurs Naismith and Brown, are inimical to drilling white corn, obviously from defect of experience, and on the strength of stale pith-less arguments, long since practically exploded in the south. Naismith even professes his apprehensions lest the drill culture should too powerfully excite the fertility of the earth! The convertible system of tillage, and breaking up of grass lands, were long recommended here before they were practised in Scotland, and probably two-horse ploughs were used in the south even centuries before that improvement reached the northern parts of the island. The fallowing system was adopted from hence, as an improvement, in Scotland, where, however, later improvements have, to a considerable degree, superseded its too costly use; and, in fact, the present fashionable husbandry of that country seems reared upon the semi-virgilian plan of Randal the Yorkshire schoolmaster, the antagonist of Tull. Some successful experiments in the drill husbandry of white corn, lately made by an eminent cultivator of Scotland, bid fair gradually to introduce that superior practice.

There can be no other method of accounting for such vagaries as the following, from the pen of Cincinnatus, but on the principles which I adopted at my outset. He repeats with a miraculous gravity, "it is astonishing to observe how little has been written (in English) that can serve the practical farmer, and that little principally by foreigners. The usual practice among ourselves has been merely to repeat a few experiments; a monotonous detail of facts, without observation, or of observation without reasoning; of advice without argument, or of arguments without conclusion." This sample of quotation may be thought sufficient, although it might be ludicrously extended. Our redoubtable critic on the culture of mother earth next introduces

introduces the opinions on manure of one of his foreign oracles, a German of the name of Coulon, author of the best possible practical treatise on that subject. The chief of these recondite and original opinions hereafter follow: "The nutrition and growth of plants do not proceed from the specific nature of the juices which they imbibe from the earth, but from an assimilating power inherent in their vessels; whence he ascribes the benefit arising from "a suitable manure to its containing the peculiar kind of stimulant best adapted to the vessels of the particular plant. The efficacy of all manure being principally ascribed to the volatile alkali which it contains, farmers are much to blame who convey dung to their fields without paying any attention to the weather. The heat of the sun," proceeds he, "should be carefully avoided, and moreover the manure ploughed into the soil without the least delay." What novelties!

The above, it seems, are among the deductions from certain chemical hypotheses, which, it may be objected, are much above the comprehension of the unlettered multitude; and the work abounds with observations of a similar kind, and it is much to be lamented that we cannot boast in our own language of many equally useful! What a mountain-birth, and what an admirable accoucheur Cincinnatus!

It is probable that no language upon the face of the earth has produced so many treatises upon agriculture and rural economy as the English, and that, whether in regard to curious and equivocal hypothesis, or real and solid practical use, there is no science in which English superiority is more apparent and decisive. In too many cases, for our national repute, we are vain, national braggadocios, here we are not; and our books, as well as our fields, will pass the ordeal of comparative examination. C. writes of the dung-heap precisely as any one else might who never made use of one, or who had never read a page of what our language affords upon that fragrant and nourishing subject. What can we possibly have, matins and vespers, in addition to the cart-loads of literary manure with which our understandings have been already dressed? In what new light, theoretical, chemical, practical, can the subject be viewed, after four-score years of discussion, by those who have, and those who have not, understood a fork-full of the matter? What is there remaining in England, effervescible and come-at-able, which has not been pressed into the service of feeding plants, in every possible mode, quantity, and combination, from whale-blubber to pilgrim's salve? What has resulted? That which experience never told to Cincinnatus, because, as it should seem, he never asked her the question; namely, that specifics are still more uncertain in manure than in medicine; and that as one of his despised English writers has repeated from her, changing the phrase, "*the food of plants is any thing and every thing, which we perceive they can eat, and that we can get for them.*" TULLIDES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I ventured to question the justness of Dr. Crombie's criticism, when he censures the expressions, "Some fifty years ago," and "He arrived as yesterday," it was far from my intention to dispute the learning and ingenuity of the author, or his general accuracy as a grammarian. On the contrary, I consider his work to be the most scientific and philosophical explanation of English etymology and syntax that we yet have. But the higher the authority of any writer is, the more necessary it becomes to examine his opinions.

To the general principles laid down by your correspondent Mr. Grant, I readily subscribe; and I will even admit, that it would have been better if the expressions in question had never been received. They certainly are incapable of strict analysis. But, as I said before, such expressions are found in all languages; and when custom has established them, custom *penes quem, &c.* though critics may remonstrate, the public will, and (with submission) may, without impropriety, use them. T. VERE.

Devonshire street, March 20.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the 11th, I saw at 10′ before eight in the evening, a beautiful phenomenon, a *lunar halo*, perfectly clear and even throughout, of about a degree wide, and faintly tinged with prismatic colour. It remained perfect more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour. Jupiter was included within the south-eastern limb of the halo, and was seen through it with little loss of light.

This

This evening, ¾ before nine, the ☽ had passed Jupiter about 1°.

Consequently, the radius from the ☽'s centre to the circumference of the halo, could not be much less than 25°; and the diameter to the outer verge of the halo, at least 52°.

Whoever sees in our island the great solar eclipse of the year 1820, will, if the sky be clear, see a similar halo, richly glowing with the colours of the rainbow, at the time the eclipse becomes nearly annular, accompanied by an elliptic projection of the moon's shadow; the greater axis of which will be terminated by the halo. And I have no doubt the fall of the barometer will be very striking. Perhaps from 50°, as the sun is eclipsed on the meridian, to 34°, at the time of greatest occultation.

I knew a fall of 16° during a solar eclipse, in September, of about 10°¾.

It would be curious, should a sudden day-frost be produced by an eclipse. As to darkness, none is to be expected if the sky be otherwise clear: the progressive rays which left the ☉ before the greatest obscuration, are sufficient to prevent this.

As far as relates to the theory of terrestrial bodies, and to effects within our earth, and perhaps that of other planets, and some within themselves, and their own immediate atmosphere, I think well of the Theory of Light and Colours, and of Heat also. Indeed, Newton expressly supposes, heat and light also may be produced by intestine motion.

But that celestial light from the sun and planets is propagated in times proportioned to the distance, the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, and the aberration of light produced by the earth's motion in her orbit, do, I think, demonstrate.

And if light were one impression from a train of particles, every where impelled rectilineally, and kindled by the first spark, the most distant luminaries ought to be the brightest, as kindling by far the longest train.

I see no incredibility that light should travel 170,000 miles a second. All motion is relative as to quickness or slowness. Velocity will be as the momentum directly, and the resistance, or quantity of matter inversely. The tenuity of light which pervades glass, and other bodies, so perfectly, must be extreme.

I proposed to Mr. Murray, the philosophical lecturer, many months back, an hypothesis, that light and heat might be partly excited electrically, as has been long supposed, by the rotation of the sun on its axis, and very greatly by the evolution of hydrogen, and its union with oxygen, on the surface of the solar atmosphere.

You may do much chemically and mechanically, for solving the secondary and sub-secondary, *ad infinitum*, of those causes which produce the phenomena of the universe: but I hold it most certain, that the most universal of all secondary causes, gravitation, can never be so explained; but must be resolved into the immediate and universal power of the Deity, as its sole cause.

Indeed, if there be a Deity, as the universe declares there is, a universal simple cause, without which no phenomena could exist, can be derived from no subordinate and particular causes; but must be dependant on him alone for its existence and continuance.

The alternative of peace or war was never more momentous. And two months hence, or less than half that time, we may lose inestimable advantages for ourselves and the world; which I think we have at this time. It seems to me highly probable, that Russia will have a new and complex danger to encounter, from more than France alone, in very few weeks. Every thing, in the circumstances of Europe, appears to lead to this idea. If I were a Russian minister, I should look to the southern and western boundary of the empire, with peculiar solicitude. Bonaparte has suffered in the late campaign, what Marlborough was within two or three days of suffering, in the much milder climate of Germany, the end of 1708, and the beginning of 1709.

When he resumes the campaign, the Russian territory will have lost its great auxiliary. It is true, the Russians will have gained confidence: but confidence is a blessing or a bane, according as it is used.

Troston, March 5. CAPEL LOFFT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HABITATS *and* BOTANIC MEMORANDUMS.

SALICORNIA *procumbens.* Eng. Bot. 2475.—Salt marshes of Tyne and Wear. *N. J. W.*—See Willdenow's Sp. Pl. v. 1, p. 24. *Salicornia herbacea est semper diandra, observante Moehring.*

HIPPURIS *vulgaris.* King's park, Edinburgh; in ponds at Copgrove, Yorkshire. *N. J. W.*

CHARA *nidifica*. Eng. Bot. 1703; at Cocken, Durham.—Specimens in the Herbarium of the late W. Weighell.

CHARA *flexilis*. In the rivulet at the west end of Giggleswick Tarn, and in stagnant waters near the little Tarn, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.

ZOSTERA *marina*. On the shore at Inverary. *N. J. W.*—Great quantities of this plant are cast up among the *rejectamenta* of the sea, on the coast of Northumberland and Durham; though seldom found growing on the shores.

LIGUSTRUM *vulgare*. About Dorking, Surrey. *N. J. W.*—St. Vincent's Rocks, Bristol; Mr. Thompson.

CIRCÆA *alpina*. Between Keswick and Lodore, and in Ashness-gill, above Barrow Force, Cumberland. *N. J. W.*

VERONICA *saxatilis*. Glen Tilt, north of Blair Athol. *N. J. W.*

VERONICA *alpina*. Mountains north of Loch Erraulc, in Badenoch.—Specimens from the late Mr. M'Kay, of Edinburgh.

VERONICA *serpyllifolia*. β Fl. Brit. V. *humifusa*. Dicks. Tr. Linn. Soc. —On Ben Lawers. *Mr. M'Kay*.—On Cheviot, Northumberland. *N. J. W.*

VERONICA *scutellata*. At Hill Close Carr, Durham. Robson.

VERONICA *montana*. High ridge wood near Settle, Yorkshire. Windsor.

PINGUICULA *lusitanica*. Galloway, Scotland; Rev. Mr. M'Richie.—Nutshaling Common and Town Hill Common, Hampshire; Mr. J. Woods.

PINGUICULA *vulgaris*. Wallis's Northumberland, page 222.—"There is a variety in mountainous boggy meadows, with a very large flower, of a duller purple, and a remarkable long spur." Can this be Pinguicula *grandiflora* of Eng. Bot. 2184? *N. J. W.*

UTRICULARIA *intermedia*. English Bot. 2489.—In Prestwick Carr, Northumberland, growing intermixed with Utricularia *vulgaris*. This is U. *minor* of Winch's Guide, p. 3. *N. J. W.*

UTRICULARIA *minor*. Burgh Common, Suffolk; Mr. J. Woods.

LYCOPUS *europeus*. By the river Mole, at Brockham, Surrey. *N. J. W.*—By the Avon, at Bath; Mr. Thompson.

SALVIA *verbenaca*. Brandon Hill, and below St. Vincent's Rocks, Bristol; Mr. Thompson.

VALERIANA *rubra*. Near Dartford, Kent. *N. J. W.*

VALERIANA *dentata*. Fallow fields near Box-hill and Brockham, Surrey. *N. J. W.*

CROCUS *vernus*. Harlestone, Norfolk; Mr. D. Turner.

IRIS. "We have the blue-flowered Iris, (Iris *vulgaris Germanica sylvestris*, C.B. Pin. p. 30,) in boggy places, but it is not common;" Wallis, p. 241.—Iris *fœtidissima* must certainly be the plant intended, though I never observed it in Northumberland. *N. J. W.*

SCHŒNUS *mariscus*. Conzye Tarn, near Kendal; Mr. J. Woods.

SCHŒNUS *nigricans*. Burgh Common, Suffolk, and Bagshot Heath; Mr. J. Woods.—Between Preston and Swinton, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.—Brindal; Mr. Hooker.—Town Hill Common, Hants; Mr. Woods.

SCHŒNUS *compressus*. Near Giggleswick Tarn, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.—Bagshot Heath and Sydenham Common; Mr. J. Woods.

SCHŒNUS *rufus*. On the shores of Wear, and salt marshes at Hartlepool, Durham. *N. J. W.*—Thornton Loch, East Lothian, and Isle of Arran; Mr. M'Kay.

SCHŒNUS *fuscus*. Galway, Ireland; Mr. M'Kay.

SCHŒNUS *monoicus*. Whiddy Bank, Teesdale Forest, Durham; Croukley Fell, Yorkshire; Birkdale, Westmoreland; in all which places this rare plant was first discovered by the Rev. J. Harriman.

SCIRPUS *fluitans*. In ponds at Forest Hall, Northumberland. *N. J. W.*—Salesmoor, near Manchester; Mr. Robson.

SCIRPUS *multicaulis*. Chirley Common, near London; Burgh Common, Suffolk; Mr. J. Woods.—On the shores of Derwent-water Lake, Cumberland. *N. J. W.*

SCIRPUS *pauciflorus*. Nutshaling, Town Moor, and Netley Commons, Hampshire; and Dropmore Common, Bucks; Mr. J. Woods.—Geggleswick Tarn, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.

SCIRPUS *acicularis*. Wanstead Park; Mr. E. Forster.—Giggleswick Tarn, Mr. Windsor.—Shores of Loch Clunie, Scotland. *N. J. W.*

SCIRPUS *sylvaticus*. Ditches about Smokall Wood, Bath; Mr. Thompson.—Rangill in Bolland, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.—By the Mole at Brockham and Betchworth, Surrey. *N. J. W.*

ERIOPHORUM *polystachion*. Foal-foot and Giggleswick Tarn, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.

ALOPECURUS *bulbosus*. Weymouth; Mr. Groult.

ALOPECURUS *fulvus*. Swardenston, four miles from Norwich; Mr. Hooker.

MILIUM *lendigerum*. Groom bridge, and other places about Hastings, Sussex; Mr. Woods.

AGROSTIS *panicea*. Eng. Bot. 1704.

PHLEUM *crinitum*. Fl. Brit. p. 71.—In ditches at Halstow, Kent; Rev. J. Fenwick.

AGROSTIS *spica venti*. Near Copgrove, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Dalton.—Old Windsor, Bucks; on the Windmill-hills, Gateshead, Durham, and near St. Anthon's Colliery, Byker, Northumberland. *N. J. W.*

AGROSTIS *canina*. Forest-hill, near London; Mr. Groult. On moors near Newcastle.—I strongly suspect that Agrostis *fascicularis* of Curtis is only this plant when it has assumed its autumnal creeping habit. *N. J. W.*

AGROSTIS *vulgaris*. γ Fl. Brit. p. 80.

A. *pumila*. Light-foot, 1081.—On moors and subalpine pastures in the county of Durham. This plant is an annual, and certainly no variety of Agrostis *vulgaris*. *N. J. W.*

AGROSTIS *vulgaris*. δ Fl. Brit. 80.

A. *canina*. Withering, 122; fields near Newcastle.—Dr. Withering was surely correct in considering this as a species; but how does it differ from his Agrostis *pallida*, t. 22. *N. J. W.*

AGROSTIS *littoralis*. Near Erith, Kent; Mr. J. Woods.

AGROSTIS *alba*. Fiorin Grass. Through the kindness of a friend I lately received specimens of this grass gathered in the meadows of Dr. Richardson, which proves, as I suspected, Agrostis *alba*, not Agrostis *stolonifera*. In addition to the excellent descriptions given by Dr. Smith of these species, I beg leave to add a few observations on their autumnal habits. The former puts out longer and more numerous shoots than the latter, its leaves are of a brighter green, long, and rather flaccid; whereas the leaves of Agrostis *stolonifera* are ridged, broad for their length, of a dark and somewhat glaucous green, and at the ends of the stolones spread in a horizontal direction. Agrostis *alba* grows by every ditch, rivulet, &c. &c.—Agrostis *stolonifera*, on rocks by the sea coast, in salt-marshes, and by the shores of rivers within reach of tide. *N. J. W.*

AIRA *cristata*. Box Hill, Surrey. *N. J. W.*

AIRA *levigata*. Eng. Bot. 2102. Shores of Wear; above Pallion, Durham. *N. J. W.*—First observed by Miss Pemberton, of Barnes.

MELECA *nutans*. Lund's wood, Cave-hole wood, and other woods near Settle, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.

SESLERIA *cærulea*. Malham Cove, Yorkshire.

POA *distans*. Ramsgate Pier, Kent; Walworth-fields, near London; and sea-coast at Cullercoats, Northumberland. *N. J. W.*

POA *procumbens*. Banks of the Itchen, near Southampton; Mr. J. Woods.—On the coast near Hendon, Durham, and Cullercoats, Northumberland. *N. J. W.*

POA *rigida*. Box Hill, Surrey, and Salisbury Crags, Edinburgh. *N. J. W.*

POA *compressa*. Near Ripon, Yorkshire. *N. J. W.*

POA *alpina*. On the north-east rocks of Foal-foot, and north-west side of Ingleborough, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.

POA *cæsia*. Ben Lawers; Mr. Hooker.

POA *nemoralis*. Charlton Wood, Kent, and Norberry Park, Surrey. *N. J. W.*

POA *subcærulea*. Eng. Bot. 1004—POA *humilis*. Fl. Brit. 1387.—POA *pratensis*. β Hudson, p. 39.—On dry limestone pastures and sand of the sea-coast, Durham and Northumberland.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine for March, p. 129, are some observations by a correspondent who signs himself J. B. on the absolutions, dispensations, and indulgences granted by the pope; and it is argued from a speech of Sir J. C. Hippisley in the House of Commons, that the tract intituled, "Rome the Great Custom-house of Sin," is a mass "of the most stupid and ignorant fabrication." The decreed impositions of the chancery court of Rome were first published to the world by Anthony Egane, a Franciscan friar, who revealed this mystery of iniquity after his conversion to the church of England. The original pamphlet in 1673 reached a fifth edition in 1715, and was

* Though it may appear presumptive to differ from such high authority as that of Dr. Smith, I cannot help suspecting this plant will prove only a variety of Poa *pratensis*, differing in habit from growing on the arid sea shore or sterile pastures; and I am further inclined to think so, from the numerous bulbs formed on its roots, which is frequently the case with other plants under similar circumstances. *N. J. W.*

was republished in 1809 by Francis Maseres, esq. in the last volume of his Occasional Essays." We learn from Egane that the table of impositions was carefully concealed among the *arcana imperii* of the court of Rome, and that it was entrusted only to the *apostolical penitentiaries*, vested by the pope with the power of *absolving sins* in the *reserved cases*, under an oath of secrecy, not only to conceal the mysteries of the church from the laity, but even from the ordinary priests and friars. This account of Egane is confirmed by Father O'Leary, in his "Caution to the common People against Perjury," published at Cork, in 1783. "In this diocese," says he, "and several others, *their crime* is considered as a *reserved case*, from which no man but the *bishop* can absolve, let them be ever so penitent. This restraint shews the enormity of the guilt: whereas the *inferior clergy* can reconcile *ordinary sinners*, upon sincere repentance and a firm resolution of amendment. But the *perjurer*, having exceeded the ordinary bounds, let his repentance be ever so sincere, must have recourse to an *extraordinary power*."

Your correspondent observes, that Sir John, in a note to his printed speech, adds, "that the Roman chancery is a spiritual court, which has cognizance of the collation of benefices, dispensations from canonical impediments of marriage, and absolutions from canonical censures incurred by scandalous crimes, but in no case of absolutions from sin." What! did not the court of Rome lay claim to a power of absolving from sins? Did it not pretend to exercise that power? And does not the pope still pretend to possess that power? Dr. Robertson observes, that during the pontificate of Leo X. when indulgences were hawked about in Germany for sale, Tetzel and his associates, who were employed to dispose of them, said, "If any man purchase letters of indulgence his soul may rest secure with respect to its salvation. The souls confined in purgatory, for whose redemption indulgences are purchased, as soon as the money tinkles in the chest, instantly escape from that place of torment and ascend into heaven." The same historian adds, that "men of piety regretted the delusion of the people, who being taught to rely for the pardon of their sins on the indulgences which they purchased, did not think it incumbent on them either to study the doctrines taught by genuine Christianity, or to practise the duties which it enjoins." The truth is, that the popes "did not scruple to call these indulgences a plenary remission of all sins, past, present, and future, and to offer them as a certain and immediate passport from the troubles of this world to the eternal joys of heaven; and to give some sort of colour and support to this infamous traffic, they confidently asserted that the superabundant merits of Christ, and of his faithful servants, formed a fund of which the pope was the sole manager; and that he could, at his own discretion, dispense these merits as the sure means of procuring pardon from God, in any proportion, for any species of wickedness, and to any person he pleased.*"

Ravenstonedale, March 13. J. ROBINSON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANNUAL RESULTS *of* METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS *at* SIDMOUTH, DEVON, *Latitude* 50° 41 N. *Longitude* 3° 13′ W. *by* DR. CLARKE.†

Thermometer.			*Wind.*
Highest	August 19	76°	SW.
Lowest	Jan. 23	20	NE.
Greatest var.	Oct. 7—8	14	
Mean for the day		55	
Mean for the night		39	
Annual mean		47	

Barometer.			*Wind.*
Highest	Dec. 28	30.61	NE.
Lowest	Oct. 19	28.81	SW.
Greatest range	Mar. 3-4	.92	
Annual mean		29.93	

Weather.	*Days.*
Fine	179
Cloudy	44
Wet	143
	366

Wind.	*Times.*	*Wind.*	*Times.*
N.	54	S.	43
NE.	40	SW.	95
E.	13	W.	38
SE.	58	NW.	66
	165		241
			165
		Total	406

* Bishop of Lincoln's Elements, vol. ii.

† We have been compelled to omit the details of these observations.

ANNUAL RESULTS *of* METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS *at* DERBY, *Latitude* 52° 58′ N. *Longitude* 1° 30′ W.; *by* MR. SWANWICK.

Thermometer.			*Wind.*
Highest . .	July 9	78°	SE.
Lowest . .	Dec. 9	19	NW
Greatest var.	May	18	
Mean for the day .		50	
Mean for the night .		37	
Annual Mean . . .		43	

Barometer.			*Wind.*
Highest . .	Dec. 7	30.48	NE.
Lowest . .	Oct. 19	28.34	S.
Greatest range	Feb. —	.65	
Annual mean		29.74	

Weather.	*Days.*
Fair . .	227
Wet . .	139
	366

Wind.	*Times.*
N. and NE.	85
E. and SE.	56
S. and SW.	119
W. and NW.	106
	366 observations

Quantity of Rain for the Year.
Inches . . 23.79

General Remarks.—The lowest temperature is ascertained by a register thermometer on Six's construction, which presents the greatest degree of cold since the last observation, and always refers to a period of twenty-four hours, although the greatest cold is generally admitted to be about an hour before sun-rise. From an accurate account lately kept of the temperature at eleven at night, it has not been possible hitherto to obtain any rule for comparing these observations, the thermometer falling so irregularly in the course of the night, and in three instances last month (January) as much as 12°, although the difference in the mean of these observations, for that month, was only 4°. It is highly necessary this should be perfectly understood before any conclusions are drawn. The following table of temperatures, formed from observations made at different periods, may nevertheless be found interesting.

1812.		*Strand, London. Noon, & 11 P. M.*	*4 Miles NNW of St. Paul's. Time not noted.*	*Plaistow. Time not noted.*	*Carlisle. Time not noted.*	*Bristol. Time not noted.*	*Derby, by a Register Thermometer.*	*Sidmouth, by a Register Thermometer.*
January . .	Highest	—	45°	50°	50°	48°	47°	49°
	Lowest	—	22	26	10	20	25	20
February .	Highest	56°	50	54	52	57	52	53
	Lowest	32	26	26	32	27	30	28
March . .	Highest	57	53	59	53	54	58	55
	Lowest	29	26	24	23	25	23	22
April . . .	Highest	56	57	58	51	56	55	57
	Lowest	28	24	25	30	35	26	26
May . . .	Highest	71	71	76	72	74	70	66
	Lowest	42	52	32	35	44	31	36
June . . .	Highest	74	—	75	76	73	72	71
	Lowest	48	—	39	46	45	34	37
July . . .	Highest	76	—	75	68	75	78	75
	Lowest	49	—	41	47	54	35	36
August . .	Highest	76	—	78	68	77	72	76
	Lowest	51	—	43	47	53	38	40
September	Highest	70	—	73	64	71	64	70
	Lowest	42	—	34	38	41	30	34
October .	Highest	66	65	69	60	65	59	65
	Lowest	34	40	34	33	31	27	31
November	Highest	54	54	55	53	52	49	57
	Lowest	26	26	24	20	17	23	24
December	Highest	53	—	52	48	52	44	54
	Lowest	23	—	18	15	14	19	23

Comparative

Comparative Temperatures.

NOTTINGHAM.

1807	Highest temperature	80°	July
1808	Highest ditto . .	89	July
	Lowest ditto . .	17	January
1809	Highest ditto . .	78	July
	Lowest ditto . .	17	January
1810	Highest ditto . .	82	Sept.
	Lowest ditto . .	14	Feb.
1811	Lowest ditto . .	13	January
	Mean for the 4 years .	48.75	

SIDMOUTH.

1811	Lowest	22	Dec.
1812	Highest	76	August
	Lowest	20	January

Sidmouth, Feb. 11, 1813.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* POLISH PRUSSIA, *the present* SEAT *of* WAR, *from* MALTE BRUN'S *late* PICTURE *of* POLAND.

WESTERN Prussia, in which are comprized the cities of Dantzic and Thorn, as well as the district of the Netze, according to the cadastre of 1804, contained an extent of sixteen hundred square leagues of twenty-five to the degree, and a population of 817,000 inhabitants, amongst which were several thousands of new settlers, chiefly emigrants from the kingdom of Wirtemberg The soil is various; a dry sterile sand covers the heights which are to the west of the Vistula, on the side of Pomerania; this was formerly the great desert of Waldaw, a tract of land which is now peopled. Along the banks of the rivers, particularly the Vistula and the Netze, is found a black, rich, moist, slimy soil, covered with corn and grass, and entirely free from wood. The islands and the low lands, formerly marshes, but now drained and in part surrounded with dykes, are known by the name of the Werders. The fertility of this little Delta of the Vistula is prodigious for so northerly a climate. The worst corn harvests return twelve per cent the best thirty, and beyond that. The peasants of the Werders enjoy civil liberty under the protection of the king or the neighbouring cities. On the right bank of the Vistula, and on the side of Eastern Prussia, the soil is of a thick clayey nature, the country abounding with lakes, or covered with immense forests. Oaks grow here to an enormous size, yet none are found equal to those which the Teutonic knights made use of as redoubts and fortifications, as Eneas Sylvius relates in his History. A Prussian author of the 17th century saw an oak, the trunk of which was *twenty-seven ells in circumference. The Prussian engineers have lately discovered in Western Prussia more than three millions of acres of woods and forests.

In the interior of this province yellow amber is found in the beds of pit coal; the fields are strewn with fragments of granite and stones of a similar nature.

We have been able to ascertain from authentic accounts a table of the different productions of this province; taking one year with another, the harvest amounts to 9,430 *wispel* of wheat, (the *wispel* contains twenty-four bushels;) 14,300 wispel of rye; 68,400 wispel of barley; 64,530 of oats; 4,700 of peas; 13,330 of buck-wheat; flax, tobacco, apples, and other fruits, form also a considerable object. The account of domestic animals in 1801 was as follows: 195,295 horses; 418,364 horned cattle; 906,671 sheep; 305,339 hogs; there were also 41,542 bee-hives: cloth, hose, hats, linens, leather, and potash, were manufactured to the value of more than two millions of crowns.

The soil of Eastern Prussia is of a more uniform fertility, but the climate is much more rigorous than that of Western Prussia. They cultivate, however, all sorts of grain, as well as maize, millet, flax, hemp, hops, and madder. The culture of potatoes is carried to as great an extent in Eastern Prussia as in Ireland, and this production serves as the principal food to the greatest part of the inhabitants. The forests are very extensive, and abound with timber for building and fire-wood. They gather the *kermes*, here called Russian cochineal. It is estimated that there is to every square mile, one with the other, 4,821 acres of wood, which, to an extent of 704 square leagues, gives a total of about 3,400,000 acres. Bears and other wild beasts, common to Poland, abound also here. The fishery is of great importance, both on the coasts of the Baltic, on the two gulphs of fresh water called the *Frisch-Haff*, and the *Curisch-Haff*, as well as in the almost innumerable lakes, which, jointly with the forests, give the country an aspect of an agreeable variety. On the southern angle of ancient Prussian Lithuania more than two hundred lakes are found in a radius of twenty leagues; those of Mauer and Spirding are the largest.

With regard to the breeding of black cattle,

* Hartknock; Dissert. de Regno Prussia.

cattle, Eastern Prussia certainly yields to Western, with the exception of horses; in 1802 they reckoned but 302,965 head of horned cattle, and 576,535 sheep; but they had 421,340 hogs; for the hog is the domestic animal which the Lithuanians, who inhabit the most easterly part of Prussia, rear in preference. The hives of bees amounted to 26,009; besides this, the woods and forests swarm with these useful insects, and these wild bees yield the purest honey, and the whitest wax.

According to the same returns, there were 384,652 horses: they are distinguished by three different breeds; the one is, that of Poland and the Ukraine; another, that which has derived its origin from the German, Danish, and chiefly Westphalian horses, which the knights of the Tentonic Order brought with them into Prussia; the horses of the first of these breeds are more lively and active, but not so sure-footed as the others; the third sort is small, short and thick jointed, but very active and capable of enduring great fatigue; they look on this as a remnant of the indigenous breed of the country, common to Prussia, Lithuania, and even to Scandinavia.

There were several royal studs formerly in Eastern Prussia, but since the draining of the marshes of Stallupahnen, they have collected them all into that quarter, which is by no means favourable to them, on account of the humidity of the soil. This district of royal studs, or breeding district, called the *Stutamt*, of which *Trackehmen* is the chief place, is an establishment perhaps unequalled in Europe, both for its extent and magnificence; but it would be much more beneficial to the cultivators, if it were divided into many sections over the whole extent of the country.

Eastern Prussia is, in fact, the only country in Europe which possesses in abundance that curious substance, the origin of which, naturalists have not yet been able to discover, and to which they have improperly given the name of *Yellow Amber*.

Amber bore an immense price with the ancients; they valued it far above gold, or the most precious stones. The Phœnicians were the first who penetrated into the different seas of the north to discover this substance; it appears, however, that they reached no further than the Danish coasts. But in the time of Pliny, the Estiens, who inhabited the maritime countries from the Vistula to the gulf of Finland, carried even as far as the banks of the Rhine the substance named yellow amber, which they called *glæs*, a Gothic term, which denoted a glassy and shining substance.

Amber is at present much less in vogue. Yet still at Dantzick, Stolp in Pomerania, and Konigsberg in Prussia, several little trinkets are made of it; scented powders, an acid spirit, and chiefly a fine oil which is used for varnish. The Danes and Italians export the amber in a great measure in a rough state, and profit by the workmanship. The produce of their industry in this way is chiefly disposed of in Turkey, the oil and the spirits excepted.

The quantity of amber found in Prussia is estimated at 200 tons a year; and, as it is a royal commodity, the king derives from it a revenue of from 70 to 80,000 franks.

The extent of the part of the country from whence the amber is actually taken, is about eight leagues in length, from Pillau to a little beyond Palmaixen; it is chiefly the strong north and north-westerly gales which throw it upon the beach: but at present they sometimes find it in the small hillocks and sand-hills near the sea, in regular strata, which they work as they would a mine. Amber is also found in the interior of the country, but the pieces are very small, and the quantity but trifling. As an article of commerce amber is divided into five classes; pieces of three ounces weight are sold separately, the rest is sold by the tun. The price varies from twenty to two hundred and thirty-four rix dollars the tun.

The population of Eastern Prussia in 1804 amounted to a total of 964,927 souls, of which number 189,000 occupied the towns and cities; full one-third of this population is composed of Poles and Lithuanians. A vast many new settlers have lately been encouraged to settle there, Swiss, French, emigrants from the Palatinate and the Bishopric of Salzburg.

In 1803 the value of the produce of the manufactures, &c. for the department of Konigsberg, amounted to a total of 1,542,799 crowns. They consisted chiefly of stuffs, linens, woollen cloths, some few silks, iron and copper work, glass, tanneries, and gun-powder.

This hasty sketch sufficiently proves how correct the Polish writers were when they counted Prussia as one of the finest parts

parts of Poland. But the real value and the extreme importance of this country, for the people who inhabit the banks of the Vistula, arises chiefly from its position, which makes it the natural opening for the productions of all Poland, properly so called, and also for Lithuania. This circumstance forms so intimate a connection between Prussia and Poland, that it is not easy to conceive how these two countries could ever thrive without being under the same government.

The following are the most recent published details on the commerce of the ports of Prussia. Memel possesses 25 vessels of its own, and annually receives 607 foreign vessels, sometimes as many as 800. Elbing has had entries of 458, and has 22 of her own, without reckoning 40 coasters. Konigsberg fitted out for sea 49 vessels, while 1,021 arrived there and at Pillau; in this number those which trade to Elbing are included. In 1804 1,874 vessels were entered at Dantzic, and 1,906 cleared out; the city owns 95. The exportation varies at present between 25 and 30 millions. The result of these details, given in a German work of a recent date, appears much inferior to those which Coxe has given to us in his second tour; a circumstance which would imply a diminution in the exportations.

Be that however as it may, the ports of Prussia are the natural openings of the greatest part of Poland. What we have already said is sufficient to prove how great and irreparable was the fault which the Poles committed in the fifteenth century, in neglecting to conquer all these countries, and unite them more intimately with Poland. They fancied they had done sufficient to bring West Prussia into subjection with Dantzic, and in compelling Duke Albert to do them a vain and useless homage for East Prussia. They had more than one opportunity of humbling this vassal, who afterwards took up arms against them. Obliged from that time to recognize Prussia as a sovereign independant state, they began to reflect upon the change; but the Poles, full of vanity, and accustomed to despise their neighbours, always made a jest of any dangers which threatened them on the side of Germany. W. B. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMORANDA LUSITANICA; *by* MR. ADAMSON, *of* NEWCASTLE.

Agostinho da Cruz.

AGOSTINHO DA CRUZ was born at Ponte de Barca, in 1540; his secular name being Agostinho Pimenta. He was placed, when a youth, by his father, in the house of Dom Duarte, son of the Infante Dom Duarte, and nephew of King Dom Manoel. As this prince inherited from his father a high esteem for genius, Agostinho, who had early evinced the germs of excellence, found easy access to his service; the prince and he were nearly of the same age, and alike biassed by propensity for study. On this account, Agostinho was distinguished by the prince from the rest of his household.

The house of Dom Duarte was the resort of the best informed Fidalgos of the age, who conversed with Agostinho, and received great pleasure from the vivacity of his disposition, the sweetness of his poetry, and the elegance of his manners. Amongst those who visited most frequently the prince, were Dom Alvaro, Duke of Aveiro, and his son Dom Jorge, Duke of Torres-novas, who were afterwards the patrons of Agostinho, both in his secular and religious years.

From this notice, the prospects of Agostinho appeared bright, and fortune seemed to have already smiled upon him; but his mind had other and superior attractions, from which it could not be detached.

The Infanta Dona Isabel, widow of the Infante Dom Duarte, was particularly attached to the religious of the Arrabida, and founded the Convent of Santa Catharina de Ribamar, in 1551. On this account, the monks made frequent calls at her house, particularly the venerable Fr. Jacome Peregrino, a native of Pinhel, in the province of Beira. Curiosity to view the Arrabida, attracted Agostinho thither. Here he heard Peregrino preach, and, feeling much edified, he requested the habit of the province, which was given him with the consent and approbation of the Infanta. The little convent of Santa Cruz, on the mountain of Cintra, was appointed by the provincial as the place where he should spend his noviciate; thither he betook himself on the day of Vera Cruz, in 1560, and there, clad in the coarsest garments, and inhabiting a small and dark cave, with the bark of the cork-tree for his bed, and a block of wood for his pillow, he began to forget the world.

Ordinary food, and that administered in sparing quantities, continual fastings and discipline, could not conquer his ardour; having completed his year, he was unanimously chosen, and professed on

on the same day of Vera Cruz, taking the name of Agostinho da Cruz.* During all these voluntary hardships, he corresponded with the learned of the age, a practise which he did not esteem derogatory to his holy calling. Agostinho earnestly refused any advancement to the offices which belonged to his order. At the age of sixty five, however, hoping by these means to obtain the object which he had so long desired, namely, of retiring to the Serra de Arrabida, as a solitary recluse; he, at the solicitation of the Provincial Freire Antonio da Assumpçaõ, accepted the appointment of superior of the Convent of S. Jozé de Ribamar. When a convenient opportunity offered, he preferred his prayer to the Provincial, soliciting with tears his acquiescence. This, and several other applications, were fruitless; but when he nearly despaired of success, a mode offered, by which his wish was at last accomplished. There was living in the convent belonging to the Algarves, at Setubal, the venerable Fr. Diogo dos Innocentes, a native of Torraõ, and brother of the chief prior of the order of Avis Dom Francisco de Avelar. This friar was desirous of retiring to the Arrabida, and of residing in the house which had been occupied by S. Pedro de Alcantara, near the hermitage of the Seigneury da Memoria. The interest of his brother, and his exemplary life, obtained him the permission. The success of this friar increased the desire of Agostinho; he resigned his superiorship, and falling at the feet of the Provincial, at last succeeded. On the day of S. Jorge, in 1605, he obtained his patent, and on the following day, taking leave of his friends, and receiving the blessing of the Provincial, he departed on his journey to the Arrabida.

The Duke of Aveiro and his son were then resident at the Quinta of Azeitao. The Duke being the patron of the Convento da Arrabida, and having repeatedly befriended Agostinho, he considered it prudent before his retirement to pay them a visit, and advise them of his intention. The duke was in his garden when he arrived, and courteously received his blessing, addressing him with his accustomed affability, "Welcome, father. How is it that you are absent from the Arrabida to-day? This is St. Jorge's day, and you are in the vicinity of the court!" Agostinho modestly replied, "That it was a memorable day to him," and, shewing the duke his patent, informed him, "that he now sought the Arrabida for ever, and intended to spend the residue of his days devoted to God."

The cell of S. Pedro de Alcantara, being occupied by the Fr. Diogo Dos Innocentes, Agostinho requested the duke would give orders for the erection of a small hut, sufficient to shelter him from the heat and the cold, which he was graciously pleased to assent to; and the venerable father, taking leave of the duke, repaired to the church of our Lady to pray.

The duke not immediately remembering his promise, Agostinho made himself a small hut, covered with the branches of trees, in which he passed nearly six months. His furniture consisted of a Breviary, and other official necessaries, and a bundle of twigs, which served as a bed to repose his weary limbs. At the end of this period, he resolved to make himself a place of greater shelter, and procuring materials, was hollowing a void in the rock for that purpose, when a severe bruise in his hand prevented the accomplishment of his object, and had nearly cost him his life. In this miserable condition he sent to the duke, requesting him to visit him, and reminding him of his promise, which request was immediately attended to; and the duke, with his son, set out for the Arrabida, where they found Agostinho in his wretched dwelling. Immediate directions were given for the erection of a hut near the Seigneury da Memoria, which was forthwith built, and remained for long a memorial of its possessor. It will be sufficient to remark, without entering into a particular detail, that his life was spent in the exercise of religious duties, and under the greatest deprivations, receiving from the convent, on the Monday, the bread which was to serve him the remainder of the week; and which, with herbs and water, formed his sole support.

In the midst of this peaceful retirement, a tempest arose to disturb his quiet. The religious of the Provincia da Arrabida took offence, that the two solitaries, Diogo dos Innocentes, and Agostinho da Cruz, should reside at large, and gave their opinion in the chapter, that they should either be entirely detached from the convent, or become residents like the rest. Diogo Dos Innocentes agreed with them, and renouncing

* In an Eclogue commencing,
"Trazes mudada a côr, mudado o rosto," &c.
he describes his noviciate.

nouncing his patent, was removed on account of his age to the Convent of Alcobaça. Agostinho retained his, either from his resolution to continue the life of a recluse, or fearing the displeasure of the Duke de Aveiro. It is certain he remained there until the middle of March, 1619.

In the beginning of that month he was attacked by a violent fever, and afterwards conveyed to the Infirmary of the Order, in Setubal. Previous to his departure, he took an affectionate leave of the religious, begging them to remember him in their prayers, and to recommend his soul to God. The Duke of Torres-novas paid him frequent visits, and informed him, that his mother and wife were desirous of receiving his blessing; to which condescension he made a suitable reply. His disorder increased, and his physicians discovered it would soon overcome a body already worn out by watching, fasting, and mortification. They therefore declared to the governor of the hospital, that his death was approaching, and desired him to acquaint him with the notice, which he received with content, and returned an answer full of resignation and religious fervour. From the hands of the guardian he received the sacraments with devotion and piety, and fixing his eyes upon the image of the crucified Saviour, which was in an oratory fronting his humble bed, he prayed fervently.

His particular friend, Father Antonio Netto Correa, constantly attended him; this worthy friar observed, after some little time, that he did not move or breathe, as he was accustomed to do, and, calling in the nurses, performed the office of the Agonia; after which he expired on the 14th of March, 1619. His countenance was serene, and evinced evident proofs that the soul, which had just departed from his body, was enjoying the delights of Heaven.

The intelligence of his death spreading through the town, early in the day a numerous company attended the infirmary to view the holy man, and obtain pieces of his dress, which they retained as reliques. He lay in state in the Capella-môr of the church da Annunciada; and, to preserve order, the Duke of Aveiro sent the guards of his household to act as sentinels, himself, his son, and their duchesses attending, who touched his body with their rosaries, and preserved locks of his hair.

The duke was desirous that his body should be interred in his convent, in the Arrabida, which he knew was the wish of Agostinho. As it was necessary to transport it by sea, he gave orders for the richly apparelling it with the most precious tapestry, and placing it in his barge decorated with boughs and trees. No notice was given of its departure, yet when the body was moved, it was attended by the fraternity, as well secular as religious, of the town, who accompanied it, and even in the Arrabida many religious assembled to pay respect to his remains. The Duke of Torres-novas, and the Marquess de Porto-Seguro, also attended the ceremony.

As a further compliment, the Duke of Aveiro gave directions for his picture to be taken; and a tradition is still extant, that when the painter commenced, the countenance smiled, which filled him and his assistants with fear, so that they fled. A similar tradition is handed down in the history of the church, of a circumstance attending the body of S. Bonifacius, the martyr.*

On the following day, the 16th of March, was a solemn office, and the body was buried in that part of the church which is outside of the grates, in the sacristy. He was seventy-nine years of age, fifty-nine of which he belonged to the society, and fourteen of which he had lived as a hermit in the Serra da Arrabida.

This is the life of this extraordinary recluse, abridged from the biography which precedes the first edition of his works, and which was written by José Caetano de Mesquita, professor of Rhetoric and Logic, at the Collegio Real de Nobres. The edition was printed at Lisbon in 1771, by the printer of the Cardinal Patriarch.

Until this edition by Mesquita, the works of Agostinho had been very little known; some of his pieces had appeared in the works of his brother Diogo Bernardes, and in the Chronica da Sua Provincia. Mesquita procured the manuscript from the library of the Convento da Arrabida, and having made a faithful transcript, sent it to the press. The dedication is dated from the Collegio de Nobres, 13th of June, 1771. The volume is 18mo. containing, amongst other poems, twenty-six sonnets. His works

* Fleury, His. Ecles. Tom. ii. liv. 9. n. 16.

breathe the religious sentiments, to which the singularity of his life gave rise.*

SONETO,

A seu irmão Diogo Bernardes.

Do Lyma, donde vim já despedido,
Cavar cá nesta serra a sepultura,
Naõ sinto que louvar possa brandurá,
Sem me sentir turbar do meu sentindo.
A laã de que me vem andar vestido,
Torcendo em varias partes a costura,
Os pés que nús se daõ á pedra dura,
Nem me deixaõ ouvir, nem ser ouvido.
O povo cujo applauso recebeste,
Vendo teu brando Lyma dedicado
A principe Real, claro, excellente,
Louvará minho mais quanto escrevéste:
De mim, meu caro irmaõ, menos louvado;
Louva comigo a Deos eternamente.

SONNET,

To his brother Diogo Bernardes.

Of Lyma, whence I bent my pilgrim way,
In this lone mount my sepulchre to make,
I cannot to the beauties tune my lay,
And thoughts repress which I must now forsake:
The humble garb of wool about me bound,
Form'd by no fashion, but a lowly vest,
And feet, which naked tread the stony ground,
From worldly converse long have clos'd my breast;
The joyous throng now loudly praise thy name,
Seeing thy gentle Lyma 'neath the care
Of one a noble prince and monarch's heir;†
The more thou writ'st, the more will sound thy fame;
With me, dear brother, who less praise bestow,
Sing praise to God, from whom all blessings flow.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR useful Miscellany for February last has only fallen lately under my view; I there find "A list of boroughs, either corporate, or simply parliamentary and prescriptive, the elective franchise of which is at present suspended."

This list is very defective, as the following places fall also under the description of that title, viz.

In Berkshire,	Newbury
Cambridge,	Ely
Devonshire,	Bradneysham or Bradninch
	Crediton
	Fremington
	Ledeford
	Modbury
	South Moulton
Hereford,	Bromyard
	Ross
Hertford,	Berkhamsted
	Storteford
Kent,	Greenwich
Oxford,	Burford
	Chippingnorton
	Dadington
	Witteneye
Somerset,	Charde
	Dunster
	Langeport
	Montacute
	Stoke Curcy
	Watchet
	Ware
Southampton,	Fareham
Surrey,	Farnham
	Kingston
Wilts,	Mere
York,	Ravemer

Several other towns have been summoned, but have not made returns (see Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria). I am concerned to have at all to animadvert on your learned correspondent Mr. Lofft; but the place called Sutton in his above-mentioned list, is, I apprehend, Plymouth, which was anciently called and represented under the name of Sutton.

It would be curious, and not uninstructive in a constitutional point of view, if your correspondent could add to the further information he proposes to give, some account of the population and general importance of the places in both lists at the periods when they were represented, together with any reasons that may appear for the discontinuance of their legislative franchise. There is, in a publication I have lately seen,* a curious notice respecting the town of Torrington, which appears to have been discharged from sending representatives upon its own petition, complaining of the summons as a burden. Perhaps Mr. Lofft may be able to throw further light on some part of this subject, which could

* Agiologio Lusitano, 12 de Marco.—Father M. Fr. Calvo da Ordem de S. Domingos, lib. ii. cap. 2. "Das Lagrimas dos justos."

Dr. Abbade Diogo Barbosa Machado—Bibliot. A.—Chronica da Provincia da Arrabida, Tom. i. p. 1. lib. 5. cap. 18 to cap. 20.

† Don Sebastian, king of Portugal.

* Historical Reflections on the Constitution and representative System of England, not

not fail to be interesting to all those who are desirous of seeing our present representation improved. SCRUTATOR.

April 10, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent E. C. in your Monthly Magazine of July last, p. 527, I beg to acquaint him that I have known many persons relieved from the most afflicting tooth-ach by the application of liquid apodildoc, applied with the finger to the affected tooth and gum. If the tooth is hollow, saturate a little cotton-wool with the liquid, which put into the cavity of the decayed tooth, applying it also with the finger, and almost instantaneous ease will be given. I was once much afflicted with pain from a decayed broken tooth, but from the application of this remedy I have been for some years effectually relieved.

Sept. 5, 1811. T. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT in your Number for December last, has called up such a train of thought, as may perhaps find room in your valuable receptacle for various matter. He proposes turning gardens into potatoe grounds, to amuse those who now "*find leisure to cultivate flowers and weeds, &c.*" Is England, late the garden of Europe, reduced to this? And are Englishmen, who formerly fed on the finest wheaten flower, and the fruits of the earth, reduced like cattle to eke out their daily bread with *roots?* Such, I fear, is too much the case—we all must eat, and like pigs—our taste must not be nice—what has a hungry man or beast to do with *taste?* Therefore let some one who prefers potatoes to roses, instruct your friend how he may best cultivate them; but I will take the liberty of deprecating that narrow policy, which turns every thing to profit, as it is called; the pleasures of life, when innocent, are indeed the most profitable. There are some who never look on a bed of flowers without wishing they were to eat—as we see asses munching thistles and roses—or hogs eating poppies. While others, like the old women gathering simples for an apothecary, see nothing but salves and ointments, in the enameled surface of a flowery mead. It is not for such mere animals, that nature has cloathed all her works with beauty, or that she has added odour and flavour to gratify the taste of those who can feast their eyes, without feasting their appetites. But there are many who will even deny themselves the grosser food of the body, to indulge that refined taste which your correspondent's individual economy goes to destroy. Heaven forbid that we should be compelled to such a state of humiliation, that our "tradesmen should prefer potatoes to the flowers and weeds," or taste for botanical pursuits, which they have hitherto had leisure to cultivate.

January, 1813. L. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. FAREY again has sufficiently attended to another proof which I have given of the subsidence of the strata, in opposition to the system of lifting-up, afforded by the stability of our continents. I have proved in my Elementary Treatise that the actual situation of our strata cannot be explained but either by the Huttonian theory of lifting-up of the parts now the highest, or the subsidence of those which are the lowest. This dilemma, which is fundamental in geology, Mr. FAREY has not undertaken to disprove; therefore I may take it as a foundation of the following argument, which is also supported by facts.

The theory of lifting-up must necessarily extend to the whole continents now above the sea, since they were its former bed. Caverns, therefore, or vacant spaces, equal to their whole bulk, ought to exist under them; but if that were the case, the continents, consisting of broken strata, could not stand the shocks of earthquakes. This last phenomenon, however, must be explained, in order to understand in what consists the mass of our continents; and I have given that explanation, first in the fifty-second of my *Lettres sur l'Histoire de la Terre & de l'Homme*, afterwards in § 12 of my 4th Letter to Professor Blumenbach, in the British Critic, and lastly, at p. 209 of my "Elementary Treatise of Geology," of which I shall give an abstract.

There is no doubt that these commotions must be produced by some elastic fluid, suddenly pervading internal passages, which extend under the greatest chains of mountains. The famous earthquake of Lisbon extended beyond the chains of the Jura and the Alps. But a remarkable circumstance of such extensive

sive commotions, is, that they cease without producing any external sign. Why then, since the continents so evidently are cavernous, do those fluids that pervade them so swiftly cease to act without any new catastrophe, and without being perceived externally? This, I repeat, was an important geological question, without the solution of which nothing but mere conjectures could be formed respecting the nature of our continents, and the following is the explanation which I have given.

The production, and all the catastrophes of our strata had already happened on the bed of the ancient sea. After the successive catastrophes produced by the pre-existing caverns, the broken masses of the strata attained the bottom of these caverns, where at the birth of our continents they already rested, and thus the catastrophes ended. But these broken masses left between them innumerable vacant spaces, susceptible to be pervaded by any elastic fluid forming in the bowels of the earth. Now the only fluid that answers to the phenomena of the earthquakes is the aqueous vapour, or steam, formed when any internal stream of water happens to fall into the furnaces where lavas are continually forming. There is no fluid so powerful as steam produced by such a heat: as long as it retains that degree of heat, and continues to be formed, it may shake the shattered mass of the continents; but when it cools in any place faster than it arrives there, it loses all its power, returning to the small bulk of the water which constitutes it.

This is an adequate explanation of the great geological phenomenon of earthquakes, which will be found resumed in my Travels announced above, as I there describe the mountainous country of Neufchatel, in Switzerland. These mountains being very cavernous, with internal streams, afford examples of all the circumstances of the internal parts of the earth conducive to this theory of earthquakes.

Mr. Farey, continuing to dissent from me on the catastrophes which have reduced our strata to their shattered situation, says, p. 315, "Certainly in all Derbyshire and its environs no such case occurs as a valley occasioned as Mr. De Luc maintains all valleys and inequalities of the earth's surface to have been; and farther, I can, I think, safely affirm, that I have never met with a single valley occasioned solely, or in any considerable degree, by the angular motions of the strata or their depressions. Mr. De Luc's numerous statements of valleys occasioned by the angular motions of the strata, in his Geological Travels, and other works, I conceive to have partly arisen from assuming, as he does at the end of p. 414, and throughout his works, that the strata were all formed in an horizontal position, particularly such as contain shells; and therefore wherever he has noticed inclined strata, he has, as appears to me, inferred fissures and depressions corresponding to the nearest valleys, without sufficient examination of the bottoms, and of the whole of both sides of such valleys, to detect his mistake."

I shall first remark, that the shells contained in strata are not the only proof which I have given of their horizontal formation, but also the breccias. If Mr. Farey had read my "Elementary Treatise on Geology," he would have found the proofs that M. de Saussure, the first geologist who demonstrated that proposition, in which I only acquiesced, has given of it. He had been at first of Mr. Farey's opinion, that marine bodies are not a proof that the strata in which they are found had been formed in an horizontal position; but when he came to more extensive observations in the Alps, the strata of breccias struck him. I summarily expressed that change in his mind, in p. 141 of the above-mentioned work. "The breccias were the first phenomenon which led M. de Saussure to his interesting discovery, that the strata which are at present so much inclined as sometimes to be vertical, were yet formed in an horizontal position: for strata which were originally so soft as to inclose fragments of other stones, could not, in any other different position, have been formed of an equal thickness; their substance would have slidden to the bottom in one mass."

He describes, in §§ 689 et seq. of his Travels in the Alps, the valley called Valorsine, near the central ridge of the Alps, in which he observed strata of breccia, almost vertical, forming altogether a thickness of 100 fathoms, which he followed on the surface in the space of three miles, and there they sunk under it. These strata belong to those of Schisti, and they are parallel to the same strata, which contain no fragments. But from that point the ridge of the

Schisti

Schisti forms one side of a deep valley, beyond which another chain rises, formed of granite, porphyry, and other strata of their class. On this M. de Saussure remarks, "that it is impossible to suppose that these strata of breccia have been formed in their actual position. And that to maintain that fragments of stones, some of the size of the head, have been detained on a vertical surface till the almost impalpable particles forming Schistus, still floating in a liquid, have covered and imbedded them, is an absurd supposition." I hope this will be for Mr. FAREY a demonstrative proof, that the vertical, or strongly inclined strata, containing extraneous bodies, must have been formed in an horizontal situation.

Such was, for M. de Saussure, the leading fact, which made him acknowledge, against his former opinion, that these strata must have been formed horizontally; which conclusion he extended to all the strata, as in their actual position those of different kinds lean against each other, either in the same ridge or in successive ridges. He describes in § 916 et seq. of his Travels, the aspect of that part of the Alps, viewed from the summit of an insulated mountain, the Cramont, about 10,000 English fathoms in height: he observed their parallel ridges, from those of granite in the central part, to the calcareous on the outside of the chain. The summit of each ridge is dissected into pyramids, having the same inclination as their visible strata. Each of these ridges, consisting successively of different kinds of Schisti, he knew, by immediate observations, to contain strata of breccia; and he also knew that the succeeding calcareous strata contained marine bodies, but in that succession they are all inclined towards the granitic ridge, forming an angle about 50° with the horizon. After this description he concludes, § 919, that since the strata of breccia, and those which contain marine bodies, have necessarily been formed in an horizontal position; all the strata parallel to them and leaning against each other, up to those of granite, must also have been produced in an horizontal position; and his last conclusion is, that it must have been by some catastrophe that, from horizontal strata, mountains had been formed, in which the strata are in such different positions, and all broken.

When I received that volume of Mr. de Saussure's Travels I was already in England, but I remembered almost all the parts of the Alps which he described, having observed them myself; and I could not but admit his conclusions, which therefore became the base of the extension that I have given to my geological system in my works published in England.

Had Mr. Farey been acquainted with Mr. de Saussure's *Voyages dans les Alpes*, or had he even read the numerous extracts which I have given of them in my "Elementary Treatise on Geology," he would undoubtedly have acknowledged that I had many reasons to conclude that all the strata have been formed in an horizontal position, and that the valleys have been produced by their catastrophes. If the notes which I took concerning these objects, in my Travels through Derbyshire, had been sufficiently detailed in every place, I know, from recollection, that it is the same there as in every other mountainous country. However, I must not give that as a proof; but I shall return to this field of Mr. Farey's observations for other phenomena which I have observed there very characteristic of catastrophes. J. A. DE LUC.

Windsor.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a considerable time since I first saw the question on the rot in sheep, and hope by your communicating the following that it may have the desired effect, as I never knew it fail, although the animal should have appeared in the last stage.

A strong decoction of elderberry well sweetened with honey, and given every morning, in about a gill at a time, or, if very bad, night and morning, will speedily bring about amendment; their pasture, if possible, should be changed; however, by the above means, &c. I have reared fine flocks, where it was said, in consequence of that complaint, sheep could not have been kept.

April 15, 1813. AN OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the course of my reading I was so much impressed by the following passage in Hume's History of England (Chap. xxxv. ann. 1549), that I determined on submitting to yourself and your numerous readers, whether, and how far, it be a correct picture of the present state of things among us?

"It must also be remarked that the profusion

profusion of Henry VIII. had reduced him, notwithstanding his rapacity, to such difficulties, that he had been obliged to remedy a present necessity by the pernicious expedient of debasing the coin; and the wars in which the Protector had been involved had induced him to carry still farther the same abuse. The usual consequences ensued. The good specie was hoarded or exported; base metal was coined at home, or imported from abroad in great abundance; the common people, who received their wages in it, could not purchase commodities at the usual rates; a universal diffidence and stagnation of commerce took place; and loud complaints were heard in every part of England."

February 13, 1813. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT strikes me that, besides the insalubrity of the water, when passed through iron pipes, an additional disadvantage will be found to arise from the galvanic action of the water, impregnated with saline particles, on the two metals, iron and lead, the metal used for solder, (as the copper bottoms of ships are found to decay very fast, when iron nails are made use of:) so that I expect the iron will rapidly oxydate at the joints, and consequently require more frequent repair, than even the common wooden pipes: but experience alone will verify, or contradict this supposition.

Dec. 26, 1812. A. R.

P. S. As I am fond of promoting useful and ingenious inventions, permit me, through the medium of your extensive publication, to recommend the newly invented match-box, sold chiefly at a small wax-chandler's shop, in St. Paul's church-yard; it is free from any preparation of that most dangerous inflammable, phosphorus, from the frequent inflammation of which, very many have severely suffered. The box may be had complete, for two or three shillings; or, which is better, procure a hundred of the matches for eight-pence, and having got a small plain (not glass stoppered) bottle, put into it some strong sulphuric acid, with some sand, merely to render it less fluid. On touching the moistened sand with a match, it immediately kindles. Use a sound common cork. The less the bottle is, of course the less room the apparatus will take in the pocket. It appears to me to be the most complete, convenient, and I might say economical thing of the kind ever brought into public use.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent E. A. W. states, that the water conveyed by the West Middlesex Company through iron pipes, came in almost unfit for family use, and that he was consequently induced to change back again to the New River Company. Whether iron-pipes are injurious or not I cannot pretend to determine, but beg leave to acquaint him with a circumstance of which he appears to be totally ignorant, viz. *that the New River Company were the first who introduced the use of iron-pipes*, to which he seems to make so great an objection, and therefore he still is liable to the ill effects of them (if any), although in a lesser degree; and they still continue the practice in laying them down wherever they have occasion for extending their works, or renewing the old mains: as cast-iron, when buried underground, never decays, and of course when this expence is once incurred they have no occasion for that frequent charge attendant on the use of wooden pipes, which last so short a time, and are always out of repair, to the great annoyance of those who are supplied by means of them. G. P.

January 8, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the causes enumerated in my last made it difficult to understand what was the law, there was still another which deserves notice as contributing to increase that difficulty to those who might be desirous of consulting its volumes for guidance or information. This was a schism between the writers, whose Responses, as related in my last, were sanctioned with the authority of law. They were divided into two sects, called the Proculeian and Sabinian; these first took their rise, towards the end of the republican government, from Ateius Capito and Antistius Labeo, two eminent lawyers of that period; but were afterwards formed into parties by Sabinus and Proculus, the former of whom flourished under Tiberius, and the latter under Vespasian. Under one or other of these leaders most of the succeeding lawyers, till the reign of Aurelius and Verus, ranged themselves; and the discord introduced, in the course of one hundred and sixty years, by this division, completed the darkness and perplexity in which legal researches were enveloped. A striking proof of the unsettled condition of the laws is found in the

the injunction of Valentinian the Third, in a rescript to the senate, contained in his confirmation of the Theodosian Code, by which the judges are commanded, in cases where opposite opinions were delivered by the written oracles of the law, that they should be governed by the majority, and in case of equality should determine on the side which Papinian supported.

Such was the state of the Imperial laws when Justinian undertook the task of reducing them to order. It required the industry of a whole life to become acquainted with the multifarious contents of the infinite volumes through which they were dispersed. That knowledge, when accomplished, was besides of little use, except to the emolument of those who monopolised it; for it was impossible to attain any thing like certainty, or to foretel how the judges would decide, in the multitude of conflicting decisions and jarring opinions. To reduce the law into a reasonable compass, which might be accessible to all; to give clearness, unity, and precision to its rules; and, in a word, to make it a path in which men might walk with safety and firmness, instead of a mazy, dark, and trackless wilderness, was an object worthy of imperial grandeur, the accomplishment of which confers more valid renown upon its author than any extension of territory or any brilliance of triumph.

Justinian was the son of obscure parents; but his uncle Justin, having raised himself from the condition of a husbandman to the imperial dignity, associated him in the government in the year 527, and four months after left him sole possessor of the empire, in the forty-second year of his age. He had not completed the second year of his reign when he began to take measures for the fulfilment of his great undertaking. It may be doubtful whether he designed from the first so comprehensive a reformation as he afterwards effected; certain it is that he seems to have been afraid to enter all at once upon so stupendous a work, and his first step was only to make a compilation of the best and most useful *Constitutions* of the emperors his predecessors, and form them into one code. A similar compilation had been made, and sanctioned as authentic, by Theodosius the Younger, near a hundred years before; but this, as well as the unauthorized collections of Gregorian and Hermogenes, contained so many superfluous clashing, and contradictory constitutions as to render them of little use in procuring clearness and certainty even in that single branch of the law.

This important work the emperor entrusted to a committee of ten persons, of great learning and abilities, who had borne the first offices of the state.

His object in his prefatory proclamation was, as he declares, to shorten lawsuits and retrench the multitude of laws. To this end he instructed the commissioners to begin by a careful revisal of the three former codes, and of all the other imperial constitutions of his predecessors, whether Pagan or Christian, and from thence to extract a series of plain and concise rules, omitting all superfluous preambles, all repetitions and contradictions, and with liberty to extend, limit, or alter, their sense as they should deem most conducive to future utility. They were then to arrange them under separate titles, that, by thus bringing whatever related to the same subject under one point of view, its import might be better understood; and they were further directed to place the several constitutions under the same head, according to their respective dates. To the work thus compiled he affixed his own name, calling it the *Justinian Code*; and from this alone, for the quicker dispatch of business, the imperial constitutions were to be quoted on all future judicial decisions. It was divided into twelve books, and each book into titles, with several smaller subdivisions, and includes all the imperial decisions that were thought worth preserving, from Adrian to Justinian. The men whom he had selected for this duty justified the choice by their diligence at least, for the whole was finished in little more than a year, and received the solemn confirmation of the emperor in the year 529.

Justinian, either encouraged by the benefits found to result from this performance, or having from the first intended it only as an introduction to a more extensive plan of reform, which he hesitated to enter upon at once, was not long after the publication of the code before he determined upon a work of much greater extent and utility, which was to go back to the very beginning of the Roman government itself, and to comprehend all the sources and divisions of Roman jurisprudence which have been enumerated, and of which the Constitutions forming the Code just mentioned were only one branch. The chief of these were the *Responses* of the lawyers and the *Edicts* of the magistrates, which, with the comments

ments of subsequent annotators, were scattered about in 2,000 volumes, and were subdivided into more than 300,000 verses or sentences. His next object therefore was to take a minute and careful survey of this indigested mass of discordant materials, to separate and arrange its parts, and from thence to form one regular and connected body of laws to be the future standard of justice to the whole empire. The magnitude and difficulty of the undertaking seems to have staggered and alarmed him, as he himself declares in his mandatory letter to Tribonian, but intreating the divine favour upon his labours he determined to persevere.

The whole direction of this laborious and momentous concern was committed to Tribonian, whom he empowered to call to his assistance any number of the most skilful advocates, statesmen, and politicians that he should approve. The first business enjoined by their instructions was to peruse the writings of all the great professors whom former princes had entrusted with the power of interpreting the law, and from thence to select the most material parts, rejecting all superfluities or contradictions, so that one principle might suffice for one subject. In their determinations upon questions, either of expediency or equity, they were not to be biassed by the multitude or majority of authorities, as the single opinion of even an inferior writer might in some instances be preferable to that of a majority: so that if any doctrines could be extracted from writings of less general merit, that was capable of throwing a better light upon a passage even of Papinian himself, they were directed to adopt it without hesitation. They were likewise indulged with the same liberty as before in forming the Code, to admit, reject, or alter, whatever they thought most conducive to the perfection of the work, and what they had so adopted was to be received as law, without being liable to be impeached or invalidated. These collections were to be distributed into fifty books, and these again into certain titles, in imitation either of the Code or of the Perpetual Edict, as the compilers should judge most proper. They were to contain the marrow of all the ancient laws for 1400 years. No laws were to be revived which had been abolished by long disuse, but those only were to prevail which had been the most constantly practised in courts of justice, or approved by the uniform reception of the metropolis.

The spirit of these instructions, whether conceived by Justinian, or, what is more probable, by Tribonian, displays a mind admirably calculated for the important business which they had in view, and worthy to be attentively considered by all who shall hereafter imitate his designs. The emperor neither presumes on one hand to annul the whole fabric of existing laws with the rash intention of striking out an entirely new and original system, nor, on the other, is he deterred by a weak veneration for antiquity from removing whatever deformed or incumbered it. All reforms, to promote the true interests of mankind, must be conceived and conducted in this spirit. And while innovation is governed by these principles and controuled by these limits, however it may be assailed by the clamours of timid or interested opponents, it will ensure the applause of the wise and good, as affording the only means of adjusting the institutions of mankind to the ever-varying circumstances and wants of society.

As one of the best qualities of an absolute monarch, is a disposition to listen to good counsel, it is no derogation from the praise of Justinian that he was indebted both for the suggestion and accomplishment of his immortal work to the advice and direction of Tribonian, who was appointed, in conjunction with others, to compose the Code first published, and to whom the sole direction of the Digest was committed, with a power to select his co-adjutors. The masterly result and the celerity of his labours leave no doubt of his talents and industry. His moral character has been impeached by the malevolent calumnies of Suidas; but upon the authority of less suspicious writers, as well as the improbability of such a plan being conceived and executed by a man of the description given by that writer, we may conclude with Monsieur Terriere, that he was not only a man of a sweet and complaisant temper, but of strict morals. He had filled the situation of quæstor, or master of the household, an officer second in dignity only to the prætorian præfect, who seems to have been the confidential adviser of the crown on all law matters.

It is to be regretted that we have not a more exact account of the character and capacity of Justinian. The same Greek author just mentioned has endeavoured to blacken his reputation by reporting that he was a prince of dull phlegmatic constitution, utterly unacquainted

quainted with polite learning; and a work pretended to have been discovered by a monk in the library of the Vatican, without date or age, but impudently fathered upon Procopius, would have stripped him both of virtue and understanding. But since the former authority is entitled to little credit, in opposition to all historical evidence, and modern criticism has almost demonstrated the latter work to be an imposture, there seems no reason to doubt the fidelity of those authors who have commended him, not only for his indefatigable care in reforming the Roman jurisprudence, but for his wisdom, piety, justice, and munificence. Indeed, the uniform success of his wars, the number and splendour of his public works, and, above all, his success in accomplishing what so many of his predecessors had meditated without success, incontestably prove him to have been endowed with those great qualities which raise him above the vulgar class of sovereigns. But to return to the compilation of the Digest: Tribonian and his associates obeyed the imperial mandate with the greatest alacrity; and though allowed ten years, a time short enough for so extensive a work, contrived to perform it in about three. It was probably owing to this precipitancy in the compilers, that the work was certainly not executed with that precision and exactness, which the emperor appears, from his instructions, to have intended; and which, if strictly pursued, would have made it the pride of human wisdom and policy. This elaborate work was completed in the year 533, and ushered into the world under two solemn instruments of confirmation. The name it is most usually known by, is the *Digest*, from the order into which it is reduced; but from the comprehensiveness of its plan, it is likewise called the *Pandects*; and, with all its irregularities and imperfections, is the best of its kind that has ever yet appeared among the most refined and cultivated nations. The subject matter of it includes every essential rule that concerns the rights of private property, the regular administration of justice, and whatever else can promote the true interests, or secure the tranquillity of civil society.

While the Digest was preparing for publication, the emperor gave orders to Tribonian, in conjunction with two other eminent professors, Dorotheus and Theophilus, to collect all the fundamental principles of the ancient law into a manual, containing four books, which he distinguished by the title of *Institutes*. These, as he signifies himself, he designed principally for the use of novitiates, who, by making themselves first perfectly acquainted with the elements, might with greater ease and certainty proceed to an investigation of the more deep and abstruse parts of the science. It was published about a month before the *Digest*, by way of introduction, though they both received their legal confirmation at the same time. This little work is truly admirable, both for its method and conciseness, as well as for the elegance of its composition. In the interval between the publication of the Code and Digest, Justinian having observed that many questions had occurred, and controversies arisen, which had never received any determination, either by the ancient Imperial Constitutions, or by his own Code, he ordered that work to be revised and re-published, with several corrections and alterations, together with fifty new decisions upon some doubtful points; still preserving the same form, order, books and titles, as in the former. This was called, *Codex Repetitæ Prælectionis*, and is the same that is now extant, under the title of the Code, the former having been suppressed. Though Justinian had thus completed his design, the business of legislation still occupied his attention. During the remainder of his long reign, either new cases had arisen which required the interposition of the emperor, or the compilation of the former works had suggested to him certain points which still required settling, and were not to be found in the laws already existing. The Constitutions thus published, were intended by Justinian to have been collected and promulgated, in a supplemental code; his death prevented that intention being fulfilled by himself, but they were collected and published soon after his decease, under the title of Novels. These four collections, viz. the *Code*, the *Institutes*, the *Digest*, and the *Novels*, constitute the whole body of Justinian's Laws, which have since been the study of the wisest men, and revered by the most enlightened nations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it is not generally known that the haulm of potatoes, if cut off and planted, will take root and produce potatoes, and as the practice, if general,

would be a great saving in planting, I send the following fact for insertion in the Monthly Magazine, if you think proper.

I cut off six tops of potatoes, six or eight inches long, and planted them in a border of light earth, where potatoes had never been planted, so late in the year as June 16th, last; they were not moulded up. The produce was dug up October 20; the quantity was equal, and the size even larger than any in the garden. They should be watered when planted, and a dripping time should be chosen.

Abingdon, J. C.
Feb. 4, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME time since applications were made through your very useful Magazine, for remedies to cure the tooth-ach. This appears to be a complaint for which no specific remedy has been found, except extracting the tooth, which is an operation few like to submit to if they can avoid it. In my family I have for years tried the following application, viz. a plaister of Burgundy pitch, spread upon leather, or thick cloth, and applied to the cheek just over the part where the pain is. There are few instances in which it will not give relief. It should be put on in the evening, and may be taken off in the morning when the patient gets up; it should be spread about the size of the top of a large tea-cup. If it is suffered to lie upon the cheek for only ten or twelve hours, although it will abate and even remove the pain, it will seldom leave any mark upon the cheek. There are indeed some few constitutions in which it will produce a slight degree of inflammation; but surely any person would prefer this trifling inconvenience to the tooth-ach. In some cases it might be proper to put the plaister on every evening for two or three evenings together, and take it off in the morning. This remedy is cheap, safe, and as effectual as most.

I beg leave also to add, that I have found the following the best remedy for the cure of a sting by a wasp or bee. Take an onion and cut it through the middle, then put a quantity of salt upon it, and lay it upon the place, and let it remain on for some time, viz. for an hour or more. I have been frequently stung both by bees and wasps, and have tried almost every remedy that has been prescribed for the cure of them, but never found any of equal efficacy with the above. J. R.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SOME ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *of* DON MARIANO MORENO, SECRETARY *of the* JUNTA *of* BUENOS AYRES; *including a* SKETCH *of the* REVOLUTION *of the* SPANISH PROVINCES *in* SOUTH AMERICA.

(Continued from page 37.)

THE city of La Plata, with its subject territory, is a miserable district; not a single tree relieves the eye in surveying its high and naked mountains; and the simplest necessaries of life cannot be procured except from a distance of ten or twenty leagues, where the soil is more favoured by nature. It is not easy to discover what induced the conquerors to form a settlement in so wretched a situation: the error of erecting villages on sterile spots, without any other object than that of mining, when they might have found advantageous situations along the shores on the Pacific, or toward the frontiers of Brazil, cannot be imputed in this instance, since the place has no mines.

It may be a consequence of that imprudent system which was followed in founding Potosi, which is equally ill situated; and as that settlement is quite as incompetent to sustain its inhabitants, we may infer that the object of the Spanish government was to distribute into two cities the individuals who had to work the mines, and those who were destined to appropriate their produce. Custom and precedent have had great influence on the Spanish settlements in the new world; hence we find that in Mexico the conquerors followed the example of the Aborigines, preferring the central mountains and the regions of the mines to the more fertile tracts, and to those districts which border on the ocean.

The canon lived as a public man; and the affairs of his diocese, as well as his own business, kept him all day from home. As he had cultivated letters from his youth, the talents of Mariano gained his admiration and won his friendship. The apartments of his library, fitted up with great elegance and taste, and stored with the best European authors on politics, morals, religion, history, &c. in spite of the inquisitorial despotism exercised at Buenos Ayres, were opened to the eager curiosity

curiosity of the young theologian. Perhaps it was here that his genius took a particular direction, for the literature most congenial to the taste of the Peruvians is that of France; and Mariano, thoroughly versed in that language, enlarged and cultivated his mind by the study of Montesquieu, D'Aguesseau, Raynal, and other celebrated writers of that nation.

In a short time he was fully prepared for the public acts which were required to qualify him for the degree of doctor in theology, which degree he received through the good offices of the viceroy, at a saving of more than six hundred crowns, which that ceremony generally costs. He then entered himself of the academy established for students in jurisprudence. It is unnecessary to specify the course of studies pursued in this academy previous to obtaining the degree of bachelor; the student, after having completed it, is required to practise in the public courts before he can be admitted to a private examination by the judges of the Audiencia, in whose jurisdiction he has to exercise his profession: this examination is the sole requisite which the law exacts, as qualification for an advocate.

In Spanish America the advocates are the most respectable class in society. They are the best informed and the most liberal; and it may added to their credit, that as a body they have remained incorruptible in the very front of despotism, as exercised by the prevaricating judges who preside in the Audiencias.

On learning that Mariano had entered on the study of law, his parents were considerably alarmed, but his friends and patrons soon reconciled them to the change. He investigated with ardour and perseverance all the branches connected with the science of legislation, and extended his inquiries into every department of knowledge which is requisite to form a statesman. For these pursuits he was favourably situated; the house in which he resided, on account of the office of its master, was the great circle of society, and the centre of all public affairs belonging to the settlements in Peru; hence he acquired a singular dexterity in the management of public business, and an accurate knowledge of the human character.

He entered on the practice of the law under a respectable advocate in the city, who had been his tutor in the academy; and, having graduated in the profession, he only waited to be admitted to the public exercise of it. At the end of two years, which he passed in this situation, he espoused a young lady of La Plata, daughter of a widow, who had educated her with the greatest care, and had boarded her in a nunnery until her thirteenth year: she was not more than fourteen at her marriage with Mariano.

As soon as he began to practise as an advocate he was entrusted with a considerable number of processes, which he conducted with great success, and highly to his own credit. After a very honourable career he was at length the victim of his ardent zeal for justice; his defence of an oppressed man, in the very teeth of the judges, excited their malice and drew down their vengeance upon him. So arbitrary is the judicial power in South America, that the same magistrate or tribunal, against whose decision an individual found cause of appeal, had the power of chastising him for any supposed contempt of court, without even the form of a process; and the very decree by which the party in question felt himself injured was sufficient ground for a severe reprimand on his infringement of that unlimited decorum required by the bench. This despotism was prevalent in all the Audiencias of South America, and tended to stifle the spirit and talents of the advocates, reducing them to the necessity of pursuing the mere routine of the forum. Dr. Moreno resolved to leave the country and return home, whence he had been absent five years, and where he looked for a more favourable field for the exercise of his talents.

Before he left Peru he determined to visit the source of its riches and its misfortunes. He traversed the short space of twenty leagues, which separates Potosi from the city of La Plata, and examined all which is contained in that celebrated possession of the Spanish crown. The evils which the possession of silver inflict on the morals and happiness of mankind, are all concentrated in the places whence this precious metal is extracted; and the first steps taken to seek it in the bowels of the earth are stained with crimes and enormities. It is a melancholy sight to a philosopher to see arriving in this town of Potosi, parties of three or four thousand Indians, who have been torn from their homes, to work in the mines, where more than half of these wretched conscripts perish, and the survivors linger out their days in a state of debility,

debility, produced by the working of the metals and the want of respiration in these mephitic caverns.

Dr. Moreno preserved through the whole of his life a vivid impression of the lamentable scene which he had witnessed; and the knowledge of what was actually passing in Potosi, joined to the general information he acquired during his residence in Peru, made him frequently sympathize in the compassionate sentiments of a prelate of La Paz, who, touched by oppression and wrongs inflicted on the Indians, used to say in conversation, that *he would willingly pass the rest of his days in the dark cabins of the Moors, if he might be delivered from the keen affliction of seeing the Indians serving without pay, and subjected unconditionally, for life, to the caprice of the oppressors of their freedom, and the usurpers of their property.*

In the middle of September 1805, Dr. Moreno arrived at Buenos Ayres, accompanied by his spouse and a son about eight months old. He immediately requested to be incorporated in the body of advocates of that city, and succeeded after the requisite examinations. A cause which he gained in favour of the canons against the bishop of Buenos Ayres, a haughty and tyrannical prelate, was the harbinger of his subsequent advancement. He was soon nominated to the office of reporter or registrar to the tribunal of the Audiencia, in which he displayed great integrity and a disposition perfectly adapted to business.

He filled this situation at the time of the celebrated conquest of Buenos Ayres by Major-gen. Beresford, on the 27th of June, 1806. This event was equally unexpected and deplored by the inhabitants of the town, and is less glorious to the British arms than disgraceful to a numerous and active population. During the forty-seven days that the British held the place, Dr. Moreno, being at leisure, on account of the suspension of his office, wrote some memorials on this remarkable event, which are very interesting, and deserve to be laid before the public. They comprehend a view of the commercial and political state of the Spanish provinces anterior to the descent of the British, and thoroughly expose the measures pursued by the court of Madrid for the maintenance of their dominion in South America.

"The territory of Rio de la Plata," says Dr. Moreno, "is the most interesting point in all South America, both by its locality and its commercial relations: the loss of it must be as fatal to the nation as it is to the government itself. It is the main port of the kingdom of Peru, and the city of Buenos Ayres is the centre of intercourse between those vast provinces. The merchant in Europe depends entirely on his factors in that capital for the transmission of his merchandize; it is thither also that the merchant of the interior provinces necessarily consigns his returns; and thus Buenos Ayres involves the interests and the hopes of all persons concerned in the commerce of those great regions. More than three hundred merchant vessels* arrive annually in her harbours; effects to the value of eighteen millions, which Peru consumes yearly, pass for the most part through this channel; the principal amount of the herb of Paraguay is stored in her warehouses before it is sent into the provinces; the slave-trade for all South America belongs to her exclusively; a million of hides are annually exported from the subject district; and, in short, Buenos Ayres is the only settlement in South America which may with propriety be called commercial. From these powerful considerations it is obvious that the preservation of the city is an object quite as important to the government as to the trading interest. All Peru becomes useless to Spain the moment that Buenos Ayres is subjected to a foreign dominion. Under such circumstances contraband goods will be inevitably poured into that kingdom, to the detriment of those regularly sent from the mother country; the Peruvians will be reduced to the cruel alternative of submitting to a ruinous stagnation, or of remitting their monies to Buenos Ayres for the purchase of mules; all the produce of America will be sent to Europe through this city, at less cost than through any other channel; the specie itself will not be excepted from this general condition: these results are very notorious to every trader, and they have been verified by actual experience during the time that the colony of Sacramento remained in the possession of the Portuguese.

The court of Madrid knew the importance of these settlements, and endeavoured to place them in a state of defence against any invasion. They filled the capital with tribunals and offices, which imparted a kind of self-importance to the inhabitants, and exalted their patriotic

* Dr. Moreno writes apparently in 1806.

feelings,

feelings. A viceroy was appointed with superior authority over all the provinces; drove off the Portuguese from the borders; provided arms and military stores sufficient to defend the place vigorously for seven years; and directed the governors to order whatever supplies they deemed necessary to defend their respective governments.

An armament brought by Don Pedro Cevallos, augmented by subsequent shipments, formed in Buenos Ayres the best magazine for warlike stores in all South America. The only sort of defence on which Buenos Ayres could not rely was her troops. This was a fault not at all imputable to the Spanish court; three regiments were waiting to embark at Corunna for this capital; and this reinforcement would have rendered the place impregnable. Veteran troops, with intelligent officers, would have known the use of their arms, availed themselves of the advantages of the ground, and defended this best possession of the crown; but ignorance and intrigue decided otherwise.

At the period in question the Marquis of Sobremonte was sub-inspector-general of the troops of the vice-royalty. He informed his Catholic majesty that it was useless to incur the expense of embarking those regiments at a time when a single cannon-shot would unite thirty thousand trained men in Buenos Ayres: this representation gained him the credit of being a soldier, and caused a suspension of the embarkation. This was the great error of Sobremonte, and the source of all the misfortunes that befel Buenos Ayres.

The death of Del Pino, and the accidental circumstance of Sobremonte's being appointed in the provisional dispatch, vested in him the offices of viceroy and captain general of the provinces of La Plata; he was subsequently confirmed and installed; and from thenceforward he exerted his authority to realise as great a proportion as possible of the thirty thousand men he had promised. His proceedings were ruinous; he sent to Montevideo all the veteran regiments, and on the first intelligence of an English invasion sent thither a troop of dragoons, the last of that regiment which remained in the city. So that on the moment of attack the only regular troops for the defence of the city were forty grenadiers, who had been accidentally left behind.

In this situation the only hope of defence rested on the native population. Buenos Ayres has always been considered a warlike town. Few colonies have sustained so many hostile attacks, or have defended themselves so bravely; and perhaps no other Spanish colony has maintained troops from its own funds for the defence of the frontiers. The repeated defeats of the Guerandis, the repulse of the English pirate Thomas Cavendish, and the rout of the Dutch in 1628, are so many honourable proofs of the fidelity and loyalty of this settlement. The subsequent attacks it has sustained have augmented its triumphs. The squadron sent by Louis XIV. under general Osmat; the invasion of the French in 1698; that of the Danes in the following year; the establishment of the French in 1717 near Cape St. Mary, afforded new opportunities for the heroic efforts of the people; not satisfied with merely defending themselves, they aspired to the glory of conquest, and their repeated captures of the colony of Sacramento crowned their achievements, while it rendered them formidable to their neighbours the Portuguese.

If Buenos Ayres, as an infant colony, made such great exertions, what might not be expected from her at a period when her population amounted to sixty thousand souls! On the invasion of the English, sixteen thousand men presented themselves for the service; there were arms and accoutrements to equip a still greater number, but there were no competent generals.

It is notorious that the invasion of Buenos Ayres was not an unforeseen stroke, which might take the government by surprise. On the 11th of November, 1805, an English squadron entered Bahia; its ultimate destination was unknown. This news rather alarmed the viceroy of Buenos Ayres; a few precautionary measures were taken in consequence, but they tended merely to fortify Montevideo, it being supposed that this was the only point on the river Plata liable to invasion. At length it was ascertained that the hostile squadron had sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, and, in fact, had taken that settlement: then the troops which had been got together were withdrawn, and the viceroy returned from Montevideo supremely satisfied.

Though it was not believed that the taking of the Cape would expose Buenos Ayres to an attack, it was apprehended that the port would be blockaded by privateers, and its commerce interrupted; the government could not overlook the

risks

risks they incurred by the proximity of an hostile force. No precautions, however, were taken, no batteries were formed, nor were the commanding points of the coasts furnished with cannon, the amount of which was never known in Buenos Ayres until the English drew them from the magazines; in short, no preparation was made to contest a landing.

In this state of inaction Buenos Ayres remained until May 1806, when the government received advices from various parts that a hostile squadron of many sail was off the river; its flag was unknown. There was no doubt of its being hostile. It was, however, believed to be in search of a French squadron which had sailed from Rochefort with reinforcements for the Cape, and which finding the place taken might be supposed to have put in at Montevideo to refresh. The English, it was thought, could not be hardy enough to attempt a landing with the small force they could spare from the Cape. The marquis was joking every day in his coterie, about the hostile squadron, supposing it to consist of smugglers or South-sea whalers; but on the 24th of June, at matins, a dispatch arrived from the commandant at Ensenada, stating that the English had attempted a landing there, and that he had resisted it with the fire of his batteries. Although the marquis had received this notice, he went to the play with as much serenity as if it had been a time of profound peace. At eight in the evening an officer entered his box, and delivered him a dispatch from Quilmes, announcing that the English were landing there; on this, he retired to his palace, where, without giving any orders, or coming to any determination, he gave himself up to the confusion, remorse and amazement, in which the consequences of his supineness involved him.

The English certainly chose the worst point on the whole coast for a landing; their vessels, without harbour to shelter in, depended for safety on their cables alone, and this in an open channel, exposed to the hurricanes and tempests so frequent in that season. The troops could make no movement which was not to be discovered and watched from the city. Our ignorant generals could oppose no obstacle to their landing; but they entered into a marsh which they could not cross, except in disorder, and exposed to imminent perils. If by toil and exertion they overcame these difficulties, they had to enter on a low and open plain, where they might be destroyed by artillery, from the heights. If they surmounted these obstacles, and gained the high ground, they had to march three leagues over a level and naked country, exposed to the numerous and active cavalry of their opponents. Having delivered themselves from these dangers, they would arrive at Barracas, and there find a position capable of containing a most numerous and well-appointed army.

An officer, who had till then been much too high in the estimation of the public, undertook to fight and beat the enemy at a short distance from the point where they landed. He had at his disposal six hundred men, with three field-pieces; and after firing one round, he precipitately retreated, involving in his flight seven hundred men, who were coming up to his support; and he never made another stand. No further thoughts were entertained of resisting the enemy, and it is publicly known, that from the time that Arce communicated the result of the affair at Quilmes, the viceroy gave up the action for lost, and renounced every hope. The second point of opposition was on the bridge of Galvez, over the stream commonly called Rio de Barracas, little more than a league from the centre of the city; defended by about four hundred infantry and six pieces of cannon. This plan of defence had the same result as the former. Two thousand five hundred citizens, who had been placed in the hollows, near the city, were ordered to retire into it, without having seen the enemy, and without having prepared themselves for his reception. An English messenger was received, who summoned the place to capitulate. The officers of the Plana Mayor, (the viceroy having fled into the interior,) in conjunction with the Real Acuerdo, and the Cabildo, formed a council to deliberate on the proposal, and a capitulation was determined on.

The place had a thousand means of defence; five hundred volunteers might have stopped the advance of the enemy, who having now passed to this bank, occupied a position in which they absolutely could not act: but it happened, that the officers of the Plana Mayor were military men, of the same stamp with the marquis. Their utter ignorance was such, that when they came to the resolution of forming a capitulation, not one among them could draw it up,

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and they were obliged to call in a merchant to do it for them.

Many citizens of Buenos Ayres wept bitterly at this infamous disgrace, when they saw, at three in the afternoon, 27th of June, 1806, a body of fifteen hundred and sixty English troops march into the fort, and take possession of the whole city.

After the 12th of August, 1806, when the place was restored to the Spaniards, Dr. Moreno returned to his former situation, and practised as an advocate. In three years, by industry and economy, he realised an independent fortune.

Mean time, the affairs of the colony had been gradually assuming a new aspect. The English invasion had awakened the inhabitants from the apathy with which the system of government had imbued them. Before that epoch, political matters were quite indifferent to a people dwelling in tranquillity on the other shore of the ocean, subject to an unalterable regimen, and experiencing no vicissitudes but the periodical changes of their local chiefs. Now and then, the news of some remarkable events in Europe would reach them; but, destined as they were to an existence purely passive, they regarded such news merely as matter of curiosity, not affecting their interests. The head of this body politic existed in the Peninsula, and its voice alone was heard throughout all Spanish America; it governed not only the people, but even their opinions. The city had been lost through the misconduct of the Spanish chiefs; yet the multitude, impatient of a foreign yoke, shook it off, and maintained their allegiance to their ancient masters. By this vigorous exertion, the patriots, for the first time, got arms into their own hands. Their dangers were not yet over; the blow which England had just given to the Spanish empire, in that quarter, was about to be repeated, in a more formidable way. How then were they to preserve that monastic submission with which the colonies regarded the precepts of the mother country, at a time when their own exertions were their sole hope of safety against foreign aggression? The credit of the national power must necessarily have declined, when the members of the metropolitan government were observed to remain tranquil spectators of the struggle between their transatlantic subjects, against the forces of a powerful foe. Not a soldier, not a musket, was sent to America during the whole time that this danger hung over them. Such was the negligence of the cabinet of Madrid, respecting these occurrences, that they failed in giving notice to those possessions which were menaced; and the arrival of the hostile expeditions was the first signal which Buenos Ayres obtained of the recurrence of her dangers. The court, meanwhile, celebrated the triumphs of their faithful vassals; and decreed rewards to the most zealous among them. The most powerful expedition ever sent to America, since its discovery, was fitting out at Portsmouth.* On its arrival, all the resources of the country were put in motion; it became necessary to adopt popular measures, which, though contrary to the strict principle of colonial government, were the only ones which could save the country. Hence originated the influence of the Cabildo, which, though insignificant, by the nature of its constitution, and still more so by the oppression to which it had been subjected, still preserved something more than the shadow of popular representation. In the sequel we shall see that this body, authorized by the unanimous vote of the principal inhabitants, transferred the superior authority which a pusillanimous viceroy had abandoned, to a man who then enjoyed the public confidence; we shall see that he was the soul which animated the dispositions preparing for the defence of the place; and even the very chief who directed the force against the attack under General Whitelocke.

In all the most intricate matters which presented themselves, at this eventful epoch, the counsels of Dr. Moreno generally directed the conduct of the Cabildo; and the proclamations, and other documents, issued by it at the time, were dictated by him. Particular passions and antipathies had been stifled during the former dangers. An individual now arose, who, though the creature of fortune, and indebted for his fame entirely to the efforts of the Cabildo and the people, viewed with impatience the obstacles opposed to his ambition. This was Don

* The expedition commanded by Lieutenant-General John Whitelocke, consisting of about eleven thousand men, which attacked Buenos Ayres on the 5th of July, 1807, and was routed. By the capitulation which he made, the English troops were permitted to re-embark, on condition of giving up Montevideo, which had been occupied by Sir Samuel Achmuty, the February preceding.

Santiago

Santiago Liniers. His first step was to ruin the Cabildo, which had witnessed his miserable conduct on the first invasion of the English. It was natural that the officers of the crown should side with a military despot, against the growing influence of the people. The Audiencia did not hesitate a moment in seconding the projects of Liniers, or at least in favouring his intrigues. Thus supported, the chief gave free scope to his hostile measures, which had been timidly and cautiously begun. Dr. Moreno found himself placed between two parties, in whose contests he must take some share: as Relator of the Audiencia, he was employed by the Judges to form representations to the King, against the Cabildo; and by the Cabildo, he, as an advocate, presided over all their decisions, and regulated their proceedings for annihilating that infamous conspiracy. In these delicate circumstances, he found means to reconcile the duties of his official situation, with the frank integrity, which the confidence of the Cabildo required from him, and conducted himself with honour. The hope that a decision of the court of Madrid would speedily calm these intestine troubles, for some time restrained both parties within the bounds of an apparent moderation; but the recent transactions in the Peninsula, made them despair of any legitimate remedy from the sovereign: the public functionaries in America assumed a greater licence in their proceedings; and without, on their parts, dreading the check of a superior power, they employed the phantom of it which remained, for the purpose of swaying the multitude and effecting their private designs."

(To be concluded in our next.)

REPRINTS OF SCARCE TRACTS.

A Brief DISCOVERY *of the* TRUE MOTHER *of the pretended* PRINCE *of* WALES, *known by the Name of* MARY GREY.—*To which is added, A further Discovery of the late Conspiracy against his Majesties Sacred Person, and Government, &c. as laid before the King, &c. and Deposed to a Committee of Parliament. By William Fuller, gent. sometime Page of Honour to the late Queen in France. London: Printed for the Author, Anno Dom.* 1696.

IN May, Anno Dom. 1688, the Countess of Tyrconnel, (whose zeal for the late King James's cause and service is not unknown to the world) came from Ireland to England in the Monmouth yatch, Capt. Wright commander; who, besides her own daughters and servants that attended her hither, brought over two gentlewomen, both big with child. The first of which was about thirty years of age, a lusty and healthful-countenanced woman; the second was a tall and slender woman, darkish hair'd, and something above twenty. The first of these women was brought to bed at St. Alban's, in her way to London; the second, (whose name was Mrs. Grey,) was conveyed to St. James's palace, and was lodged in two private rooms, over or within the Lady Strickland's lodgings, in the narrow gallery between the queen's appartment and the great chappel. In these lodgings this young gentlewoman was delivered on Sunday morning the tenth of June, the same day, and but a little time before the late queen pretended to be delivered of a Prince of Wales. About the latter end of June this young gentlewoman was removed from those lodgings to the Marchioness of Powis's appartment, which was in the same gallery, she being then governess to the pretended Prince of Wales, and to whose charge and care this lady was particularly committed.

At that very time was I in the marchioness's family, and, by her special commands, daily, and almost hourly, attended the said young gentlewoman, being ordered to supply her with all necessaries, and do all other offices of service, during her continuance at St. James's; her present indisposition requiring a more than ordinary assiduity and attendance upon her.

During her said continuance at St. James's she was very little visited by any person but the marchioness herself, excepting some of her women in proper occasions of female nursery and service; appearing by this to be some more than ordinary charge of the marchioness's. She seemed very well contented with her entertainment, and the marchioness's care and adoption of her, and was hardly ever, or (at least) very seldom, desirous to stir over the threshold of her own lodgings, excepting sometimes that she exprest a desire, and that (as I observed) with a particular zeal and delight, to go

and

and visit the young prince, which was sometimes granted her, and whither I attended her by the marchioness's command, and waited on her back again. Amongst the general devoirs that were then publicly paid to that young infant, I remarkt, that nothing appeared so warmly fond as herself; and when (as a peculiar favour) she was permitted to take him in her arms, her kisses and embraces seemed more than usually tender and passionate.

About the middle of July following, when her health and strength were visibly improved, it was thought fit, by some authority from above, that she should be transported into France; and accordingly one Father Sabran, and one Mrs. Jones, and my self, by command, attended her to Dover, in order to her voyage.

Before her departure I observed that she seemed mightily concerned at her leaving England; and in my hearing, both before and all the way to Dover, exprest a great deal of trouble on that account, as compelled to visit France much against her inclination; which I the more wondred at, as believing she was a native of Ireland, and had not been two months in this kingdom. And before she took her leave of the court she desired to pay her last duty to the queen; and here, taking her farewel of the young prince, she betrayed that extraordinary effeminate weakness that she melted into downright tears.

When she arrived at Dover she was met by one Father Gray, (her supposed brother, or such he pretended himself,) a secular priest and an Irishman, with whom she embarked for Calais, in order to be conveyed to the convent of Benedictine nuns in Paris, she having been in a nunnery in Ireland sometime before she came for England.

After the new happy revolution, the winter following, and King James's abdication, I being at that time servant to her majesty in France, commended and prefer'd to her majesty's service by my kind patroness the Marchioness of Powis; and the late queen reposing a peculiar trust and confidence in my fidelity, from the character she had received of me from the marchioness; I proceed to let you know, that in February 1689, I being at St. Germain's, (the late queen's court in France,) was one Sunday night ordered to attend the queen immediately, her majesty being, as was reported, indisposed, (it seems with a fright, which made her keep her chamber,) where, I attending her commands, her majesty told me I must immediately prepare to go to England, with some letters to the Lord Montgomery and others, about extraordinary business. Her majesty gave me her letters, and that my journey might not be in vain, was pleased to tell me, It was a matter that nearly concerned the late king and her self. And lest in my voyage to England, or at my landing, I might meet with so strict a search as might oblige me to fling my letters into the sea, or some other way dispose them to conceal them from being taken; her majesty thought fit to give me a ring, which I was to deliver to the Lord Montgomery in England, by way of credentials for what I had to say to him by word of mouth, upon any unfortunate forementioned miscarriage of my letter; and by that to tell him, that the same woman which came from Ireland with the Lady Tyrconnel, in May 1688, was stollen out of the nunnery in Paris, where she was kept, (there having been a breach in the garden-walls) and that it was the opinion of the French court, that she had been assisted by some of the Prince of Orange's friends in Paris, to make her said escape from thence in order to come for England. The late queen farther commanded me to tell him, that the French king had taken all possible care to prevent her going off; but least his endeavours might prove ineffectual, it was her desire, that immediately after my arrival in England, the Lord Montgomery and others should take care to place people on the coast of England that might inform them when she landed; and then they were positively commanded to use all endeavours to get her dispatcht, to prevent whatever design she might pretend to.

[Here the reader may observe that the queen was infinitely zealous both for her apprehension and dispatch; and that must be some very threatning fears they convinced from this poor woman's escape, that could pull down all this mortal vengeance upon her head. Nay, the queen was so very solicitous for executing the said vengeance, that for fear of failure or miscarriage of her commands in black and white, she trusted me with some part of the bloody commission on that account. 'Tis true her furious zeal in this case did not directly tell me the very particular crime this offending lady had committed deserving death; that part of my intelligence into this secret history was my own observation and discovery.]

This was the contents of the queen's letters, and what I had orders to inform the

the Lord Montgomery and others of his party, which the ring, as a token, was to confirm. The late queen gave me also another letter to carry to Father Petre, who by the French king's order was constrained to live privately at Albeville, a city between Paris and Callais: accordingly I took post and came to Albeville, where I was forced to tarry six hours before I could meet with Father Petre to give him the queen's letter, which was to require him to go to St. Omers to observe whether or no the woman might come that way in order to her embarking for England. Just as I came to my inn, and was going to take horse, there arrived one Mr. Crane, gentleman-usher to the queen, from the queen's court, to order me to return with him to St. Germain's again, where we arrived the next night; and then waiting on the queen, she told me, the lost sheep was found at a private house in Paris; and, as I afterwards soon understood, was then in the same nunnery again, under the care of the Countess of Sussex and others. But the next day following Father Sabran was to go in one of her majesties coaches to Paris, in order to bring the Countess of Sussex, with the woman, to St. Germain's, and the queen ordered me to accompany the said Father Sabran, which I did in the coach the next day; and coming to the nunnery, they continued there about an hour and an half; and then the Countess of Sussex, with Sabran and my self, returned with the woman to St. Germain's, where she was conveyed privately to the queen's back-stairs by Father Sabran, whilst I attended the Lady Sussex, who went in to acquaint the queen that the woman was come; after which, by the queen's command, I went to the back-stairs to convey the woman to the queen in her bed chamber, where she continued with the queen, the Lady Powis, the Countess of Sussex, and several others, above an hour; and was afterwards conveyed down the back-stairs, and cross the gallery under the Prince of Wales's lodgings, to a private appartment belonging to the Lady Powis, where the said woman continued a day or two. After which the late queen, with the whole court, going to visit the French king at his court at Marli, three miles from St. Germain's; in the same evening, the said woman, with the Countess of Sussex, Father Sabran, and my self, went in the prince's coach, with six horses, to the same place, and were there convey'd to a chamber or room belonging to the Arch-bishop of Paris, where the woman, Sabran, and my self, continued about half an hour; whilst the Countess of Sussex went publickly to wait upon the French king and the late queen. Then the woman, Sabran, and my self, were conducted by a priest, a chaplain of the arch-bishop's, privately to the French king's back-stairs: the woman lamenting her fate, which she said was occasioned by her last being in England; she grieved to that excess that she fainted several times before they could get her up the stairs to the French king's apartment, whither she was conducted by a Jesuite, and continued about half an hour with the French king and the late queen. During which time I waited with Father Sabran at the bottom of the stairs, till she came down with the Jesuite that conveyed her up; at which time she wept bitterly, and told Father Sabran and me, that now she must take her everlasting farewel of us; and so was carried away by the Jesuite, and never more seen or heard of, notwithstanding my most diligent inquiry after her at all the English, Scotch, and Irish nunneries in Paris, and other places, where I had great acquaintance, and where, led by my extraordinary curiosity in this affair, I was not a little inquisitive to learn, if possible, the catastrophe of this unfortunate gentlewoman; as indeed I had been all along little other than a spy upon her and her concerns, relating to that young child. I confess I had but small occasion of giving myself this needless trouble of making the aforesaid inquiry: for Father Sabran, who (I forgot to tell my reader) was chaplain to the young prince, and is now his tutour, did frankly own to me the same evening they left her, that he believed she would not be alive the day following, nor was it fit she should live. I might have rested satisfied with what Sabran told me, it being undoubtedly too much of truth: however, as it could not enter into my heart to think it possible there should be such inhuman barbarity in the world as to murder a poor woman in cold blood, and that too by the commands of crowned heads; my own good nature, in tenderness for the poor creature, inclined me to the said inquiry about her.

Besides my own knowledge in this affair, there have been several letters and papers found in Mrs. Labodie's father's trunk, now still to be produced, relating to this gentlewoman; besides several corroborative proffs from divers persons of quality of Ireland, and others, as also

Capt.

Capt. Wright, that brought her over from Ireland, and the other captain that carried her over into France, that are able to give a great light into the discovery of this grand imposture. Nor were the managers of this affair any ways wanting in providing of two big-bellied women together, that if one string failed the other might hit.

(*To be continued.*)

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

DEARTH OF CORN.

THE compilers of a popular book of chronology tell us that in 1315 wheat was sold at three pounds a bushel. On what authority reposes this exorbitant statement?

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The idea of translating the Bible into all the languages of the earth is worthy of a cosmopolite. There are many dialects which commerce and conquest are obliterating, and which will thus be preserved. The affinities of separated nations will be discovered by bringing their languages under the dominion of the printing press. The power of acquiring in Europe a knowledge of remote literature will be increased by providing the student with a text-book so familiar. And the English language may probably become the favourite tongue of the world, in consequence of the facility which these translations will give to the acquisition of it every where.

Whether a critical edition of the Bible ought not to have preceded the universal version is more questionable. Many errors, as Dr. E. Maltby has observed in his *Thoughts on the Plans proposed by the British and Foreign Bible Society*, will be diffused by exhibiting these records in their present confused and anachronic form. One would wish the Bible Society to appoint a committee for preparing in our own language a critical edition of the Scriptures.

DISSECTION.

The dissection of dead bodies, so necessary to the knowledge of anatomy, was at no very late period looked on as a sacrilege; and the Emperor Charles V. ordered a consultation of the theologians of Salamanca, to determine whether, in point of conscience, a body might be dissected, in order to obtain a knowledge of its structure.

In the month of January, 1474, the physicians and surgeons of Paris represented to Louis XI. that "several persons of condition were afflicted with the stone, cholic, pains and stitches in the side; that it would be very proper to inspect the parts where these disorders were engendered; that the greatest light they could receive would be from performing an operation on a living man, and therefore they begged, that a franc-archer, condemned to be hanged for a robbery, who was frequently afflicted with these complaints, should be delivered up to them." Their petition was granted, and this operation, the first probably ever made for the stone, was publicly performed in St. Severin's church-yard. After the operators had examined and made their experiment, the bowels were replaced in the body, which was sewed up, and so well dressed, that in a fortnight's time he was cured, and was pardoned his crimes.

It appears, by the Philosophical Transactions for the Year 1667, that the transfusion of blood, from which so great benefits were at that time expected, was tried on Anthony Maurez, a madman. The practice of inoculation was first tried on some criminals, who not only survived themselves, but have saved the lives of thousands: and it appears, that the dissection of criminals, when alive, had been practised in the Western Empire, and perhaps earlier, by the Greek physicians.

The noble and learned author of *the Principles of Penal Law*, however, dissents from this proposition. "If the experiments be without hazard," says he, "they are unnecessary, because equally practicable on the innocent and on the guilty; if of a nature to maim and disable, they are cruel and impolitic; if dangerous to the life, the uncertainty of the event destroys all the solemnity of the example in the eyes of the people: the criminal himself too, expects the decision under all the heated anxiety of a gambling adventurer, and meets the perils of death in a state of mind very unsuitable to the dictates and temper of christianity. The modern advancement of medical knowledge, and the benevolence of its professors, make such aids useless and ineligible." The last observation is certainly just; but in times of less knowledge, this appears to have been a very judicious mode of its promotion.

THE ORIGINAL PROSPECTUS.

Proposals for Printing Athenæ Oxonienses, and Fasti Oxonienses.—Both Written by the famous Antiquary and Historiographer, Anthony à Wood, M.A. Author of the History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford.

The book entituled *Athenæ Oxonienses*, will contain an exact history of all writers that have been educated in the university of Oxford in all professions; and of all archbishops and bishops, whether of this or any other kingdom, that have been members of the said university. The birth, fortune, preferment, and death, of all those authors and prelates, the great accidents of their lives, and more particularly the fate of their writings, and the character of their works, are here given with great exactness and fidelity. This work moreover gives not only an account of the authors of Oxford, but of such of the writers of the other famous university of Cambridge as were entred at Oxford, or studied in it, or assisted, opposed, or answered any author of that university. So that either by these means, or by way of digression, it contains an exact history of learning and of the learned men in England; and fully corrects, continues, and supplies Leland, Bale, Pits, and Godwin, on that subject, and deserves particular encouragement, as being the first work of this nature that ever was printed in English.

The book entituled the *Oxonian Fasti*, or Annals, contains an account of all the remarkable and eminent persons of Oxford, (i. e.) chancellors, commissaries, vice-chancellors, and proctors of the universities: the names of all dignitaries, as deans, arch-deacons, chancellors, chanters, heads of colleges and halls; abbots, priors, monks, friars, and all doctors, that have been incorporated into the university of Oxford, or have sojourned there.

The whole work will consist of two volumes, the first whereof will begin in the year 1500, and will end in 1640. The other will begin in 1641, and will end in the latter end of the year 1690.

The work will be disposed according to order of time, and will be made more useful by many large and full alphabetical indexes at the end of each volume.

A large introduction will be prefixed before the first volume, giving an account of the history of learning in England, before the first date of this work in 1500.

And an appendix will be added, containing an exact account of the births, preferments, and writings, of the most considerable writers now living in England.

In the mean time the undertaker, Thomas Bennet, doth here exhibit a specimen of the paper and print.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE TO BENEVOLENCE,

Recited in a Lodge of Free Masons.

By the Rev. JOHN BLACK, Woodbridge.

BENEVOLENCE! with wide embrace
Encircling all the human race,
Of ev'ry varied clime,
From Barca's sands to Zembla's shore,
From Andes' heights to Labradore,
And isles Pacific shine:

With Charity and Pity join'd—
Three Graces, in Love's dance entwin'd,
More fair than poets feign,
Light dancing to Apollo's lyre,
By streams, which Fancy's sons inspire,
To breathe the hallow'd strain:

Whate'er opinions may divide,
Whate'er they follow as their guide,
What laws soe'er obey;
Whether they worship the bright sun,
Or to the tomb of Mecca run
Religious rites to pay;

Or happier—'scap'd from Error's night—
They've seen Truth's pure and radiant light,
And read the Book of Life—
Come! all thy influence on us shed,
In concord let our footsteps tread,
In paths remote from strife.

We brothers are of heavenly frame,
Our origin from one source came,
Whate'er our colours be;
While Politicians men divide,
And scatter Discord's arrows wide,
We, MASONS, worship THEE!

Within the Compass while we move,
Our centre Unity and Love,
We act upon the Square,
Truth shines resplendent as our Sun,
The Moon and Stars teach us to shun,
And of dark deeds beware.

We strive to follow Nature's plan,
That man was made to succour man,
The feeble to sustain;
With thee, presiding in each soul,
The tyger—Passion, we controul,
And fierce desires restrain.

The tender sex we dearly love,
And faithful as the turtle dove,
We keep our plighted vow:
We columns raise, and arches bend,
From storms their dear heads to defend,
And to their beauty bow.

Their gentle bosoms are thy seat,
And, warm'd by thee, divinely beat
With Charity's soft glow;
Then with angelic speed they fly,
To wipe the tear from Sorrow's eye,
And cheer the heart of Woe.

Let

Let War and Discord ever cease,
And all the world be hush'd in peace,
And thou sole empress reign;
BENEVOLENCE! fill every breast!
Deliver those by Power oppress'd,
And break vile Slavery's chain.

THE DYING SPANIEL.
BY DR. WOLCOT.

IN sorrow, dear TRAY, I visit thy bed;
In sorrow, thy weakness deplore:
Poor fellow, thou liftest thy languishing head,
To look on thy Master once more.

Of death may'st thou feel not the torturing dart,
That forces poor Nature to weep;
May thy breath, thy last breath, like a zephyr depart,
And thine eye wear the image of sleep.

In winter, at morn, how we wander'd away,
In pursuit both of pleasure and fame;
How wearied ourselves, till the close of the day,
Then in triumph return'd with our game.

Mid'st the thicket, or wood, when thy voice I have heard,
I was sure that some treasure was nigh;
Thus, confiding in thee, my gun I prepar'd;
For thou never didst tell me a lie.

Thou ne'er didst refuse the furze, bramble, or thorn,
When I bade thee discover a bird;
Tho' thy hair and thy limbs might be wretchedly torn,
Still obedient wert thou to my word.

But no more shall we rise at the peep of the light,
O'er the hills and the vallies to roam,
In pursuit of our sport, 'till the shadows of night
Bid us, weary, return to our home.

Think not with this life that thy mem'ry will end;
Till mem'ry shall vanish from me,
I ne'er can forget a faithful old friend,
And that faithful old friend will be *thee*.

Whene'er, at our club, brother sportsmen I join,
Who the pow'rs of their Spaniels display;
The province so pleasing shall always be mine,
To drink to the shade of poor TRAY.

WAR THE SOURCE OF RICHES.

WHAT nonsense they talk who complain of a War
Which makes us all greater and richer by far:
And tho' no War known, ever lasted so long,
Yet this may go on to the end of the song.

I remember the time when we all were at peace,
When rich men and poor men all liv'd at their ease;
When the great could drink claret, the midling sort port,
And ale or grog flow'd for th' inferior sort.
But War levels all, or makes us all rich,
Whether buried in th' Abbey, or dead in a ditch.

I remember, that formerly Cits worth a plum
Were call'd very rich—but now such a sum
Is a younger child's portion—since some worth a million
Have fail'd!—or jigg'd off in death's dance of cotillon.
Then what nonsense to talk of the horrors of War,
Which makes the small great, and the poor richer far.

Say, how can this happen; has England more acres?
No, the land is the same, but your great fortune makers
Without gold or silver can purchase the land,
And this is the thing that some can't understand:
Now the thing is as plain as your A, B, and C,
For those that can't read can get money, we see:

As thus—an army must have cloaths and food,
(With powder and ball for the enemies good,)
Then who must supply them, and who are the factors?
Why *Agents*, and *Brokers*, and army *Contractors*.
Messrs. *A. B.* and *C.* and so quite down to *Zed*,
Men who cypher and sum, tho' they little have read,
And if twenty-four of such letters agree,
They establish a bank—Messrs. *A. B.* and *C.*

Their notes go for guineas, next year something more,
The next for more still, till at length a full score
Will scarce buy so much as a guinea before;
Yet he who possesses the most of such rags,
Is rich without silver or gold in his bags.

Then what nonsense to talk of the ruin of War,
When such riches are coin'd without bullion from far:
Thus no one *can tell* what by War's won or lost,
But the *Tellers*, who're paid for *not telling* its cost.
H. R.

VACCINATION:
An Ode.
INSCRIBED TO DR. JENNER.
Written on the recovery of an Infant.
By Dr. TROTTER.*

Jam nova progenies cœlo demittitur alto.

SEE where yon sportful cherub lies,
And feasts the fondest mother's eyes,
While

While smiles responsive glow;
There Science, led by JENNER's art,
From fell Disease has pluck'd the dart,
And lightens human woe.

But late with pestilential breath
Contagion spread the blasts of death,
And terror stalk'd around;
The piercing shriek, the dying groan,
The passing hearse, the bell's deep tone,
Were heard in mingled sound.

See youth! see health! their tints resume,
And beauty rescu'd from the tomb,
Shines forth in native grace;
No blighted feature bloats the charm,
But fresh as from creation warm
First sprung the human face.

Ye who e'er felt th' ecstatic bliss,
To snatch from infant lips the kiss,
With bosom's beating pleasure;
Behold me clasp my smiling boy,
Thus vow to Heaven a father's joy,
And rock my cradled treasure.

But O! what meed shall crown the plan,
What mighty boon reward the man,
Who taught the art to save;
Who bore the mandate of his God,
And Saviour-like on sickness trod,
And triumph'd o'er the grave?

Avaunt! ye mean degen'rate crew,
The work neglected shrinks from you,
Shrinks from polluted hands;
Go bind your coronets and stars,
Where Nature bleeds from guilty wars,
Where mourn devoted lands.

To souls that watch o'er public good,
To bosoms pure from country's blood,
The nobler task is given;
Hark! sounds seraphic tune the spheres,
From parent eyes are wip'd the tears,
And angels ope their heaven.

The Muses shall attest their sage,
And bear the theme from age to age,
In songs of exultation;
And Glory with her flag unfurl'd,
Shall hail the Patriot of the World,
"*A Peer of God's Creation!*"

Newcastle, April 2.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN WHITE'S, (PRINCES-STREET, SOHO, LONDON,) *for a Machine for Cooking without Coal or Wood.*

INSTEAD of the usual articles of fuel, the patentee resorts to the use of oil, burnt in a lamp. The apparatus is of course small, but said to be sufficient to dress a good sized joint and vegetables, at the expence of two-penny worth of oil. The time taken for this business, exceeds that required by the usual modes of boiling in the proportion of about five to four. The heat of the lamp is applied to the generation of steam, by which the food is dressed, instead of by means of boiling water. We have not seen this apparatus in action; but from its appearance out of use, we are almost inclined to doubt its complete efficacy.

MR. HANDFORD'S, (STRAND, WESTMINSTER,) *for a Travelling Trunk, for the Preservation of Property, &c.*

This trunk is made of mahogany, covered with leather, angle-edged, and bound across the top and sides with metal; and a piece of the same kind of metal projects over the cut open, and when the top is put down, it will not admit of any instrument to force it. It is strongly fastened with screws, and has two plates in front and back to admit leather straps to pass through to encompass the whole, to keep it tight and compact, with a spring-piece, or slider over the exterior key-hole of the lock, to prevent it from being injured, with strong handles at each end for conveyance. The interior is divided into separate and distinct compartments, impervious to wet, secured with silver, brass, or other metal plates, with chisel tongues, mortised in the front and ends with a pair of sliding quadrants, to keep the head erect when open, and it is lined, according to the owner's or maker's fancy. The upper compartments are secured by flaps, and fastened with hinges, intricate locks, &c. The whole forming a strong and safe depository for property.

We often find it difficult to discover in what the novelty of certain inventions consists, and in the present instance do not, from the specification, comprehend the principle which will give the patentee an exclusive right.

MR. THOMAS RYLAND'S, (BIRMINGHAM,) *for a Fender on a New Construction.*

This invention consists in constructing a fender, with an additional upper rail, or rails, to be elevated at pleasure, to increase the height of the fender; of course, Mr. Ryland does not consider that his invention is confined to any precise mode of elevating the said additional upper rail, or rails; but the mode which he prefers to other modes, is by means of tubes placed vertically within-side the wire, or pierced work, apart from each other about six or eight inches, the distance being regulated according to the

size

size and strength of the fender. Into these tubes he introduces an equal number of bars, pillars, or tubes, the upper ends of which are attached to the additional rail, or top, by pulling or depressing which, by the hand, or by other means, the fender may be made tall or short, the upper rail rising or falling in a manner similar to the sliding candlesticks. In the inner, or on the outside of the fender, to two or more of these tubes, are to be attached springs, racks, &c. to prevent the additional upper bar from dropping down till relieved; and to prevent the said bar from rising too high, a rim, or stay, is to be fixed at the bottom of two or more of the rising pillars; and if required, a second, or interior lattice wire is applied to the inside of the additional rail, or top, so as to slide up and down within-side the necessary and usual lattice-work, or pierced part of the fender. If required, a second, or even third rail, or top, may be employed, but in such case, tubes must be substituted in place of rising bars or pillars.

This invention extends to the improvement of window-blinds, and guards for nurseries and other rooms.

MR. ROBERT DICKINSON'S, (LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,) *&c. for a Process for Sweetening Water and other Liquids.*

"Our process," say the patentees, "consists simply in forcing a stream or streams of air, through foul or tainted water, intended to be rendered sweet, and this our process is particularly applicable to the purifying water on board-ship which has become tainted in the water-casks." The means employed, and which have been found best adapted to the purpose, are either pumps or bellows. If bellows are employed, a tube made of leather will be found a convenient appendage, fastening it to the nozzle of the bellows, for conveying the air into the water-cask; and it will be found convenient to attach to the end intended to discharge the air, a piece of tube, made of iron or copper, and perforated with small holes, to divide the air into numerous small streams, that the surface of water brought into contact with the air may be greater. If a pump be employed, the valves must be so disposed that the pump may, at each stroke, take in a charge of air, and force it to pass into it deep enough to reach the bottom of the cask, and the effect will be, that the offensive gas held in solution in the water, and which on board ship is generally hydrogen, will be expelled from the water; after which the water must be left at rest for the impurities to subside.

The pump used for this purpose, may be employed as an engine for wetting the sails, extinguishing fire, ventilation, and other purposes that need not be enumerated.

MR. JOHN TROTTER'S, (SOHO SQUARE,) *for an Improvement of Musical Instruments.*

We shall give an account of this invention nearly in the words of the patentee. "In all keyed instruments, such as organs, piano-fortes, harpsichords, celestinas, and the like, in which the notes or individual tones are produced or afforded by a series of keys, I do not follow the usual construction and arrangement of the said keys, by which a certain range or number thereof, similarly fashioned and disposed, are made to produce or afford the tones or notes, called natural notes, with relation to some one particular fundamental or key-note, usually denoted by letters, as in the line or range denoted by the letter I, given in a table subjoined to the specification. Dissimilar to the last-mentioned, and in another range, are others also similarly fashioned, and disposed as to each other, and are made to produce or afford the remaining tones or notes, called sharps and flats, also usually denoted by letters, and by additional marks, as likewise exhibited in the specification. But whereas the number of musical tones commonly admitted and used to constitute the whole series, from one fundamental note, inclusive, to the octave next above the same, doth consist of twelve in the whole, in regular succession, exclusive of temperament, at the distance of an interval of the semitones from each other; Mr. Trotter constructs and arranges the keys of the said musical instruments in such a manner, that the extremities or parts thereof before the name-board, and to which the fingers are to be applied, shall be similar, or nearly similar, to each other in form and disposition in those keys which are made to produce or afford any one certain tone or note; and the other five tones or notes, which stand regularly and successively at the distance or interval of two semi-tones from the said certain tone or note, and from each other, and the octaves to all the said tones or notes, and that the extremities or

or parts shall also be similar, or nearly so, to each other in form and disposition, but dissimilar to those of the last-mentioned keys in those keys which are made to produce or afford that tone or note, which stands at the distance or interval of one semi-tone from the one certain tone or note aforesaid, and the other five tones or notes, which stand regularly and successively at the distance or interval of two semi-tones from the said tone or note last-mentioned, to be produced and afforded, and from each other, and the octaves to all the said tones or notes."

After this statement, which is that of the patentee, he goes on to compare his own construction and arrangement with the common mode; and says, "by this disposition of uniformity, alternate keys, in two distinct ranges, fingering and transposition are rendered more easy: and I do farther declare, that my before-described construction and arrangement of the keys of the said musical instruments, may be effected with several variations, not essential to the nature of my invention, and which may be adopted without farther instruction, by any competent workman." And he adds, "that I do adopt and use my said improvement, as to the parts thereof, separately and apart from each other, when the same shall be required; and in particular, that I do apply the key N n, (marked in the specification) with the two faces for fingering to the said instruments, when the keys thereof are, or may be arranged according to the old method or system commonly used, or according to any other method or system, with regard to natural notes, sharps and flats. And that the extremities or parts of the keys of any of the said musical instruments, of the construction heretofore used, or of any other construction different from that of my said invention which lie before the name-board, which may be rendered alternately similar to each other, and with regard to the effect thereof, by temporary or permanent appendages, riders, or other pieces, in a frame or frames, to be put on or taken off at pleasure, or to remain fixed, or by other contrivance or contrivances, deducible from the nature and condition of my alternation of keys, in two distinct ranges as aforesaid," &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

REPORT *made by* M. LESCHENAULT, *travelling Naturalist, relative to a* LAKE *of* SULPHURIC ACID, *found on the* EASTERN COAST *of the* ISLE *of* JAVA.

WITHIN a few days, I have returned from the journey I made to Mont Idienne. I have enjoyed one of the most imposing spectacles that nature could offer: not that benevolent nature affording to mankind plenty, happiness, and repose, but nature in its most terrific form, exhibiting the image of disorder and destruction, while she secretly prepares that inflammable matter which, perhaps, will one day desolate and overwhelm a fertile country. I would wish to transfuse into your soul a part of those sensations which I have experienced; but I feel that to paint my thoughts, expression will fail me; my narrative, therefore, will be but a cold description of a spectacle great and imposing.

The object of my journey was to inquire into the cause of the changes of the colour, and into the nature of the White River, called in the language of the country *Songi Pouti*, and to examine the volcano situated on the south-east side of the upper part of Mont Idienne. M. Vikerman, since he had been commandant of Bagnia Vangni, always intended to visit this volcano, from whence the Company has obtained sulphur for its gunpowder. The natives never spoke of this exploration, and the difficulties and dangers attending it, but with horror. Every visit previously made to the summit of the mountain, had, hitherto, been fatal both to men and beast: the Dutch commandant, wishing to be acquainted with these difficulties and dangers, resolved to accompany me.

M. Vikerman, M. Lisnet (his son-in-law), and M. Lois (pilot of the port), M. Hawersten, and myself, set out on horseback on the morning of the 18th of September, 1805. We were accompanied by the *Pati*, the Intendant of the Police, and the *Inguebey*, the Chief of of the District, with a number of Javanese and slaves, as servants, and to carry

carry our provisions. We stopped and passed the night at Bantyar, a village distant only three leagues from Bangnia Vangni, situate upon the lower side of Mont Idienne: the road to this place is rather steep; the country is fertile, well watered, and covered with forests, in the midst of which are some small villages.

On the 19th we left Bantyar, and arrived in the evening at Ohonponoph, a valley which joins Mont Idienne to Mont Ranté: this is the resting-place for those who visit the summit of Mont Idienne; it is about six leagues from Bantyar. Upon the road we saw a village newly established, named Litienne, peopled by some of the malefactors banished to hard labour in the pepper gardens. Good conduct in these people entitles them to be restored to their liberty. At a small distance we traverse the rivers Sevant, Boncho, and Pakis. The banks of the rivers are very steep, and, during the rainy monsoon, they become the channels of impetuous torrents.

From the village of Litienne to the river Pakis, the country offers nothing but a forest of bamboo. From thence to Ohonponoph we see no more bamboo, no more rivers nor fountains, but we travere deep vallies hollowed out by torrents formed in the rainy season. The higher we ascend, the more steep the mountain becomes; however, this part of it is shadowed by trees of a considerable height. Among a great variety of vegetables, we meet with fern-tree, cabbage-palm, and the small species of wild-areka, called by the Javanese *Lindpigi*. Under this colouring of vegetables, one cannot recognise the quality of the primitive soil, because it is nothing but a composition of the wreck of vegetation. The rays of the sun never enter this impenetrable forest; thus we breathe a cold and humid air, sensibly affecting the lungs. The trunks of the trees are covered with mosses, champignons, and the *epidendrum*, the parasitic fern, &c. The fallen vegetables soon putrify, the natural consequence of the concentrated and habitual humidity of the air.

In the valley of Ohonponoph a few isolated trees are to be found, among which we remark the *casuarina equesetifolia*, and a new species of the oak. The soil all around is covered with high grass, which serves for nourishment of a number of deer which people the neighbouring forests. This grass serves also as a kind of thatch for covering the huts in which we reposed. When the sky is clear, the air is dry and thin; but very often the vapours exhaled during the day by the vast forests which cover Bangnia Vangni, fall in the night, and form a thick fog. A fog of this kind, cold and wet, accompanied with rain, some years since, in one night only, caused a man and fifty horses to perish. They had been sent to bring away sulphur for the Company.

We slept at Ohonponoph, and the next day M. Vikerman and myself went to visit the back of the mountains to the westward. Our object was to examine the White River, and the cause of its vicissitudes. This river has its source in Mont Rao; its course is rapid, and it runs in a northerly direction towards the mountains of Kneudan. Its water, at first, has the appearance of being milky; but if put into a glass it appears perfectly clear and transparent, and is without taste. In this state the natives assure us it fertilizes the country it passes through.

The waters of the White River, when they issue from Mont Rao, run over a white clay, from which they derive their colour: the changes they undergo result from their junction with the other river, which they join about three leagues from their source. This sulphureous river, when it is not swelled by the rains that frequently fall in these mountains, is but inconsiderable, and in this situation is sometimes gradually absorbed by the sandy soil over which it runs: but when no longer absorbed, and when it discharges its waters into the White River, the fish are killed; persons who drink of this river are seized with violent cholics, and, as has been said before, vegetation on its borders perishes altogether.

When I descended into the bed of this sulphureous stream, at the bottom of the volcano, it was not more than 18 inches broad, and about the same depth. In fact, it is seldom more than 25 feet broad and 2 deep. The height to which it has at any time attained, is easy to be distinguished by the traces of corrosion which it leaves upon the rocks, as well as by the want of vegetation.

One evening, a little while after our return from Ohonponoph, the valley was covered with one of those unwholesome fogs of which I have spoken. It smelt so disagreeably, and was so dense that one could not see a light at the distance of

of 25 paces. Happily for us, a strong east wind carried it off about nine o'clock at night, and thus cleared the atmosphere of these malignant vapours, which, if they do not occasion immediate death, often cause violent fevers, long in their duration and difficult to cure.

To descend into the bottom which contains the volcano, it was necessary to use ladders made of bamboo; however, upon the border of the crater the travellers were extremely surprised at finding the excrements of tigers, especially as the rarefaction of the air is considerable, in consequence of the degree of elevation. Having safely reached the desired spot, this was the first time I saw the terrible magazines where Nature prepares those revolutions which change the surface of this habitable globe. Whether fear or admiration predominated in my mind at this time, I cannot determine; but whatever may be the degree of a man's courage in these cases, when threatened by every object around him, the sentiment of self-preservation must predominate. Here the pensile rocks over our heads seemed ready to fall upon us; under our feet the ebullition of the combustible matter, with a noise like that of waves breaking against the shores, with the sharp and inflammable air which we respired, all contributed to the formation of sentiments bordering upon astonishment. However, having recovered my recollection, I approached the volcanic apertures through which the smoke issued; there are four of them on the eastern side of the volcano. The first opening is the largest; this is a hole perfectly round, about seven feet in diameter. By the side of this there is another, an imperfect resemblance of a grotto, from the bottom of which a thick smoke arises. These two openings are at some distance encircled by a kind of sulphureous efflorescence, resembling powdered gold: the sides of these openings appear to be decorated with a tapestry of small but brilliant crystals of sulphur. One may safely approach very near both these apertures: but M. Vikerman and Lisnet, unacquainted with the nature of sulphureous vapours, entering one of these places, were seized with the exhalations, and escaped with difficulty from being overcome by them. In the mean while all our hands and faces appeared as red as blood.

The two other apertures to the east of these are near each other: here the subterraneous roaring is much louder. Matter from these is discharged every ten seconds, which occasions a kind of hissing similar to that of water passing through the pipe of a fire-engine. The substances thrown out during the night appear to be inflammable, but otherwise during the day. In consequence of the heat of the ground and the difficulty of access, it was impossible to obtain specimens of all the earths, cinders, rocks, &c. The visit, however, had very nearly been accompanied by a tragical event: M. Lisnet having approached too near the steep border of the lake, the incrustated ashes gave way beneath him, and he fell; and if a rock had not broken his fall, long before he reached the bottom, he must have inevitably perished.

In the situation we had chosen, we remained an hour and a quarter: the air we then breathed affected our eyes, our lips, our nostrils, and our lungs; even the soles of our shoes were burnt by the heat of the ground.

The author of this report expressed much regret for the want of a thermometer; for when at Batavia, one of these instruments could not be procured at any price. The summit of Mont Idienne he estimated at 1000 fathoms above the level of the sea. Some fragments of rock found at Batiol Mati, about a league and a half from Mont Idienne, which appeared to the author to be a half-melted lava, he has designated as a species of pouding.

A lake of sulphuric acid, found at the bottom of a *Souffriere*, being a new circumstance in geology, I have, says the author, transmitted to France half a bottle full of the waters of this lake, and of this an analysis has been made by M. Vauquelin.

THE AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.

[*The following account of the present state of the Settlement of* Sierra Leone *was contained in the last report of the proceedings of this excellent Society.*]

The situation of Sierra Leone has been extremely well chosen; and although, in common with every other part of this coast, its climate is very inimical to an European constitution, yet it may be safely asserted that it is far less so than any other place in the whole of this long range from Senegal to Benin, with the sole exception of Goree and the vicinity of Cape Verd. But the country any where about Goree, besides other

other objections, placed as it is in a remote corner of the extensive regions with which a more immediate communication was necessary in order to effect any good, could never answer in the least the benevolent purposes for which Sierra Leone was principally founded. More fertile spots could indeed have been easily found; but so low (where otherwise eligible) that it would have been an hazardous experiment to place an European colony on any of them. Bulama may be an exception; for, as to the unhappy conclusion of that undertaking, the same sort of people, idle, unruly, and utterly unfit for such an arduous enterprize, would have perished equally at Sierra Leone, and, even under much more favourable circumstances, would have baffled all the astonishing exertions of their leader, Captain Beaver, for their welfare and preservation.

The peculiar and very oppressive difficulties with which this colony has had to contend, combined with the nature of the soil, and the scantiness and indolence of the population, have hitherto greatly retarded the progress of cultivation; but the late reduction of the public expenditure having convinced the inhabitants that they must depend entirely on their own exertions, much more land has been put into tillage, and, with the assistance which the captured negroes afford, the country is assuming a more favourable aspect.

The town and public buildings are assuming a more permanent form.

But even allowing that it may be many years before trade and cultivation can advance in a great degree, and an adequate pecuniary return can be made to the mother country for the expense which she has incurred, yet this does not essentially affect the far nobler purpose for which this colony was founded; namely, the endeavour to ameliorate the condition of this hitherto ill-fated portion of the globe. It certainly has had the effect of diminishing, in a very great degree, the slave trade in its neighbourhood. The frequent interruptions and annoyances which that traffic receives from the vicinity of an establishment increasing daily in consideration, (and lately very much in power, by the constant presence of some ship of war,) will, at no distant period, put an effectual stop to it. The present white factors and dealers of course make, and will make, every effort for its continuance; but they are diminishing fast in number, and it is not likely that any new ones will venture their lives in such situations as these factors are generally placed, to carry on speculations of such very hazardous issue. These observations, however, are limited to this immediate part of western Africa, and are not even in this small space without difficulties attached to them.

It would have been in vain to make any attempt to improve the condition of Africa, without having first established a colony of some strength, founded upon equitable principles, from whence, as a focus, all our efforts may be directed: and however Sierra Leone may have fallen short of the sanguine expectations which had been formed of its success, there is every fair probability that Africa will ultimately derive much good from this settlement; not rapidly, indeed, nor perhaps extensively, for this century, but still advancing as fast as can be reasonably expected from power and resources so slender and disproportioned to such a gigantic undertaking, as the civilization of any considerable portion of a continent so steeped in barbarity as Africa.

The want of the strong control of law, and of a general system of jurisprudence, is so severely felt amongst the traders in Africa, that the foundation of a colony, which may attain hereafter a sufficient magnitude to render it a suitable seat for courts, armed with full authority to repress and punish the enormities which so frequently happen on this coast, and pass without animadversion; the foundation of such a colony must surely be considered as a matter worthy of very great attention; and there is no place on the whole coast which could in any degree be rendered so efficient for this most desirable purpose as Sierra Leone.

Neither has the public money (considered merely as matter of account) by any means been expended upon this colony without a return which deserves a much greater consideration than is generally given to it; namely, the asylum which it has afforded to the Nova Scotians and the Maroons, so that they are no longer a burthen upon the British treasury.

There are 400 houses within the walls of Free town, Sierra Leone, containing 1917 inhabitants, entirely exclusive of the slaves who have been liberated under the sentence of the Court of Admiralty, and who are supposed now to amount to upwards of 2500. The houses in the town are valued at 26,600*l.* sterling.

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An Examination of the Imposture of Ann Moore, called the Fasting Woman of Tutbury, illustrated with Remarks on other Cases of real and pretended Abstinence; by Alexander Henderson, M.D. 2s.

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VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

LONDON and PARIS vie with each other in the cultivation and patronage of the elegant Arts. Would to God that there existed no other rivalry between them, and that the people of London would begin to curb those *senseless passions*, which have already put Europe back in civilization above a century, and paralysed or destroyed the useful exertions of this generation! Napoleon, when but general of the Italian armies, laid the foundation of that ascendancy of the arts which distinguishes the present epoch. In all his treaties with the petty princes of Italy, who had leagued with greater despots against the rising liberties of France, he stipulated, not that so much of their territory should be ceded, or so much money paid as the price of peace, but that so many pictures by the first masters should be presented to the republic, from the galleries of the several princes. He thus assembled in Paris the first works of the greatest masters, which, united to the pictures in the various royal French palaces, compose the finest gallery in the world, under the appropriate name of the MUSEUM NAPOLEON. Such an assemblage of master-pieces of art in one building in Paris produced all the effects which had been wisely anticipated, and a rage for pictures and their representations animated all France, and kindled a similar passion throughout Europe. Among other advantageous results of this feeling was the publication of several works of engravings at Paris, which professed to represent the pictures in the MUSEUM NAPOLEON; one of them in imperial folio, at three guineas for two plates, and others of smaller dimensions and various styles of engraving, at much inferior prices.* In time an honourable spirit of rivalry extended itself to London, and it was felt that England possessed in like manner copious materials for similar works, which, although without Imperial attractions, possessed intrinsic claims to public notice. Some spirited London publishers therefore united their capitals for the purpose of exhibiting the treasures of art contained in the various collections of the British empire, and the design lays just claim to the patronage of the nation, under the title of THE BRITISH GALLERY OF PICTURES. No undertaking ever addressed itself more legitimately to the taste, pride, and patriotism of a people. The proprietors, unable to collect the originals in one gallery for the inspection of the public, have effected all that was in their power, by assembling highly finished copies in water-colours in a gallery open to public inspection in Bond-street. In that British Gallery are therefore to be seen exact copies of nearly four hundred of the finest original pictures in the British empire; and of course a greater treat cannot present itself to all connoisseurs and lovers of the arts. From this gallery then is derived the publication of two series of engravings, one of *small copies*, in which is to be given *the whole* of the subjects in the gallery, called *the first series of the British Gallery*; and the other of much larger copies, and more highly finished by the engraver and colourer, and which is to consist only of *prime* pictures of *the first masters*, and to be called *the second series of the British Gallery*. The latter will vie with the magnificent folio of the Museum Napoleon, and the former will be equal in merit and interest to the best of the smaller French works. Some numbers have already been published of both series, and they do honour to our English artists, to the taste of the conductors of the work, and to the liberal spirit of the proprietors. The pictures of the Marquis of Stafford have supplied subjects for the early numbers; but those in the splendid collections of Earl Grosvenor, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Northwick, and other noblemen, and of Messrs. Carr, Angerstein, Hope, and other gentlemen, will succeed till the private galleries of the empire have been exhausted. In conclusion, we shall add to the confidence which is due to these *British Series*, when we state, that the descriptions and letter-press are prepared by Messrs. TRESHAM and OTTLEY, and

* In treating on this subject, we cannot forbear to mention a fact, in regard to a rival government, such as we should take pride, on any similar occasion, in recording of our own: about two years ago, the great work of the MUSEUM NAPOLEON languished for want of encouragement equal to its prodigious cost; when, on the circumstance being named to the emperor, he immediately ordered the sum of 250,000 francs, above 10,000l. sterling, to be placed at the disposal of the proprietors, from his privy purse.

and that the drawings are made chiefly by Mr. CRAIG, under the superintendance of Mr. TOMKINS.

Sir ROBERT KER PORTER is engaged in writing a Narrative of the late Campaign in Russia, illustrated with Plans, &c. of the general movements of the respective armies, during their advance and retreat. The work will contain information drawn from official sources, and from intercepted French documents, hitherto unknown to the British public. Having been on the spot during the whole campaign, and possessing extensive information concerning Russia and Russian affairs, we may hope that he will give a correct and faithful account of the events of that interesting period.

The Life of William Penn, by the Rev. THOMAS CLARKSON, M.A. will be published in a few days.

The World before the Flood, and other Poems, by Mr. JAMES MONTGOMERY, of Sheffield, will appear early in May.

Sir HUMPHREY DAVY's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, in a course of lectures delivered during several successive years before the Board of Agriculture, illustrated with plates by Laury, will appear early in May.

A Series of Popular Essays, illustrative of Principles essentially connected with the Improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart; by ELIZABETH HAMILTON, author of Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education, &c. will be published early in May.

The second volume of Mr. DE LUC's Geological Travels on the Continent is nearly ready for publication. It concerns us to have occasion to notice, that this veteran philosopher, (now the last surviving member of a distinguished school which flourished in the middle of the past century,) has long been confined to his chamber by the infirmities of age. Our pages prove, however, that he still retains in full vigour the enjoyment of his superior mental powers.

We understand that the *Twopenny Post-Bag* is by Mr. MOORE, the translator of Anacreon. A more admirable collection of poignant satires, has not appeared since the Lousiad of Dr. WOLCOT.

The public curiosity, during the month, has been interested by the discovery of the body of Charles the First at Windsor. Our readers will recollect that Lord Clarendon excited a strong feeling on this subject by his account of the vain endeavours to discover the body of Charles after the restoration. It was said in his time that the Republicans had had the address to bury Cromwell under the obelisk in Red-Lyon-square, and to place the body of Charles in the coffin of Cromwell in Westminster Abbey; so that when the body of that great man was disgracefully condemned to be hung on the gallows at Tyburn, the head separated from the body, and it was conceived that the indignity had been offered to the body of the royal martyr. Such was the opinion in the time of Lord Clarendon, confirmed by the vain search after the body of Charles. Clarendon died in 1673, and his History was not published till 1704. In the interim however, about 1700, as Mapletop tells us in his History of Windsor, the vault of Henry the Eighth was opened to deposit in it the body of a still-born child of the Princess Anne, and in that vault was found the coffin of Charles the First, on which was placed that of the infant. This accorded too with the account published in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and Saunderson's Life of Charles; yet Lord Clarendon's subsequent publication revived and continued doubts on the subject. However it seems, that, while the workmen engaged in opening the royal vaults to deposit the body of the late Duchess of Brunswick, were making a subterraneous passage from the middle of the choir to the new Royal Mausoleum, they accidentally broke away a part of the vault of Henry VIII. which was not then intended to be opened. The precise spot of Henry's vault being thus ascertained, a strong desire prevailed to satisfy all doubts on the subject of Charles. The Regent being therefore at Windsor, on the day after the funeral of the Duchess of Brunswick, he was consulted about the mode of exploring these royal remains, which he directed to be *immediately* done in his presence. The leaden coffin was cut open by the plumber from the head to a little below the chest, and a body appeared covered over with a cerecloth. On carefully stripping the head and face, the countenance of Charles I. immediately appeared, in features apparently as perfect as when he lived. His severed head had been carefully adjusted to the shoulders; and the most perfect resemblance to his portraits was remarked in the oval shape of the head, the pointed beard, &c. On lifting up the head the fissure made by the axe was clearly discovered, and the flesh, though somewhat darkened, was found to be in a tolerably perfect state. In the same vault was also found a decayed leaden coffin, containing the remains of Henry VIII. but they consisted

sisted of nothing more than the skull, with some hair on the chin, and the principal limb bones. But we have been favored with the following interesting extract from Sir Henry Halford's Narrative, and have much satisfaction in submitting it to our readers:

"On removing the pall, a plain leaden coffin, with no appearance of ever having been enclosed in wood, and bearing an inscription, "King Charles, 1648," in large legible characters, on a scroll of lead encircling it, immediately presented itself to the view. A square opening was then made in the upper part of the lid, of such dimensions as to admit a clear insight into its contents. These were, an internal wooden coffin, very much decayed, and the body, carefully wrapped in cere-cloth, into the folds of which a quantity of unctuous or greasy matter, mixed with resin, as it seemed, had been melted, so as to exclude, as effectually as possible, the external air. The coffin was completely full; and, from the tenacity of the cere-cloth, great difficulty was experienced in detaching it successfully from the parts which it enveloped. Wherever the unctuous matter had insinuated itself, the separation of the cere-cloth was easy; and when it came off, a correct impression of the features to which it had been applied was observed in the unctuous substance. At length the whole face was disengaged from its covering. The complexion of the skin of it was dark and discoloured. The forehead and temples had lost little or nothing of their muscular substance; the cartilage of the nose was gone; but the left eye, in the first moment of exposure, was open and full, though it vanished almost immediately; and the pointed beard, so characteristic of the period of the reign of King Charles, was perfect. The shape of the face was a long oval; many of the teeth remained; and the left ear, in consequence of the interposition of the unctuous matter between it and the cere-cloth, was found entire.

It was difficult, at this moment, to withhold a declaration that, notwithstanding its disfigurement, the countenance did bear a strong resemblance to the coins, the busts, and especially to the pictures of King Charles I. by Vandyke, by which it had been made familiar to us. It is true, that the minds of the spectators of this interesting sight were well prepared to receive this impression; but it is also certain that such a facility of belief had been occasioned by the simplicity and truth of Mr. Herbert's Narrative, every part of which had been confirmed by the investigation, so far as it had advanced; and it will not be denied that the shape of the face, the forehead, an eye, and the beard are the most important features by which resemblance is determined.

When the head had been entirely disengaged from the attachments which confined it, it was found to be loose, and, without any difficulty, was taken up and held to view. It was quite wet, and gave a greenish red tinge to paper, and to linen which touched it. The back part of the scalp was entirely perfect, and had a remarkably fresh appearance; the pores of the skin being more distinct, as they usually are when soaked in moisture; and the tendons and ligaments of the neck were of considerable substance and firmness. The hair was thick at the back part of the head, and, in appearance, nearly black. A portion of it, which has since been cleaned and dried, is of a beautiful dark brown colour; that of the beard was a redder brown; on the back part of the head, it was more than an inch in length, and had probably been cut so short for the convenience of the executioner, or perhaps by the piety of friends soon after death, in order to furnish memorials of the unhappy king.

On holding up the head, to examine the place of separation from the body, the muscles of the neck had evidently retracted themselves considerably; and the fourth cervical vertebra was found to be cut through its substance, transversely, leaving the surfaces of the divided portions perfectly smooth and even, an appearance which could have been produced only by a heavy blow, inflicted with a very sharp instrument, and which furnished the last proof wanting to identify King Charles the First.

After this examination of the head, which served every purpose in view, and without examining the body below the neck, it was immediately restored to its situation, the coffin was soldered up again, and the vault closed."

Dr. Reid will commence his next course of Lectures, on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Monday the 17th of May.

Dr. Adams will commence a course of Lectures on the Philosophy and Practice of Medicine in June. In this course Mr. Hunter's discoveries will be particularly enlarged upon, and the various erroneous notions entertained concerning his doctrines will be corrected.

Dr. Clutterbuck will begin his summer course of Lectures in the first week in June.

Dr. Roche has in the press, and will publish in a few days, an Inquiry concerning the Author of Junius, in which the real writer of those celebrated Letters will now be made known, from internal, as well as from direct evidence.

Professor Stewart is printing a second volume, in quarto, of the Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind.

The first part of the Holy Bible, with engravings by Charles Heath, from drawings

drawings by RICHARD WESTALL, R.A. is now nearly ready for delivery. This Bible will be printed at the Oxford university press, in the first style of elegance, without notes or commentary. It will be embellished with thirty engravings of the most finished execution, by and after the artists above named.

The Rev. Dr. Cox, master of Gainsborough School, has a poem in the press, entitled, the Wanderings of Woe.

Dr. BATEMAN will speedily publish a Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, according to the arrangement of Dr. Willan, and exhibiting a concise View of the Diagnostic Symptoms, and the Method of Treatment.

A society, having very laudable objects, has lately been instituted at Edinburgh, by Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON, *for the suppression of begging*, by relieving temporary distress, and encouraging unemployed industry. The parts of the plan possessed of peculiar features, are such as we have often recommended, viz. the enabling certain persons who have unsuccessfully sought employment at a distance from their native places, to return home again—the opening of a repository for the purchase of articles manufactured by the poor, the risk of sale lying on the society—the distribution of tickets for food, instead of giving money to those who require eleemosynary relief. —Edinburgh is to be arranged for the purposes of this society in districts, in each of which information is to be received by the society's recorders. Visitors and medical assistants are also appointed to administer appropriate relief. How much is such an institution required in six or eight districts of London, and in most large English towns?

Mr. MAWE, author of the Travels through the Diamond and Gold district of Brazil, which no stranger was ever before allowed to visit, has nearly ready for publication, a Treatise on Diamonds and precious Stones, including their History, natural and commercial; to which will be added, some Account of the best Mode of cutting and polishing them.

The judicious regulations proposed by the Apothecaries Bill are deferred till the next sessions of Parliament.

As recorders of events, connected with the art of printing, it becomes our painful duty to reiterate our notice of the systematic prostitution of the Newspaper press of this metropolis. Formerly, the English character was distinguished for its probity and plain-dealing; but now, political chicanery, and unprincipled assertions, are reduced to a practical system; and habitual and unblushing falsehood, is become a tolerated and thriving profession! We remember when Robinson, the proprietor of the Telegraph Newspaper, recovered one hundred pounds damages against Stuart, the proprietor of the Morning Post, for the injury alledged to have been sustained by the former, in having copied *one* falsehood published by the latter. But how is the moral character of the press and the country now changed! Day by day, the chief part of the London papers deliberately fabricate *scores* of gross and palpable falsehoods, admitted to be so by their own daily corrections and contradictions; yet who appears to think the worse of them—indeed, are they not better patronized in proportion as they outrage decency and insult truth and common sense? Seriously then do we invite attention to this subject, and we call on honourable Editors to consider what is due to themselves, to their patrons, and to the character of the age and country!

Miss LINWOOD has enriched her unique and unrivalled gallery, in Leicester Fields, with a spirited *fac simile* of one of the finest efforts of NORTHCOTE's superior genius. It serves as a companion to Lady Jane Grey, and represents Prince Arthur and Hubert, just before the infliction of blindness on the unhappy youth.

The Rev. BULKELEY BANDINEL, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, is preparing for re-publication, a new edition, with considerable additions and improvements, in four folio volumes, of Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum; the history of the ancient Abbies, Monasteries, Hospitals, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, with their dependencies, in England and Wales; also of all such Scotch, Irish, and French monasteries, as did in any manner relate to those in England.

A volume of Correspondence between the Right Hon. C. J. Fox and the Rev. GILBERT WAKEFIELD, chiefly on subjects of Greek Criticism, will be speedily published.

The eighth volume of the Poetical Register will be published in May.

A new edition of the Description of the Edystone Light-house, by the late JOHN SMEATON, F.R.S. will speedily be published.

That ingenious artist, Mr. WESTALL, has announced some Illustrations of the Book of Common Prayer, to consist of twelve subjects, engraved from his original drawings.

The

The Travels of Mirza Abu Taleb Khan, in the original Persian, are now printing under the superintendance of the College at Calcutta, and may be expected to arrive in England in the course of this, or early next, year. The English edition has been translated into French, and has been returned to London in its Parisian dress.

The following are the languages or dialects in which the British and Foreign Bible Society has already been instrumental in diffusing the Holy Scriptures; in all fifty-nine.

English	Ladinsche	Malay
Welsh	Churwelsche	Ethiopic
Gaelic	Italian	Orissa
Manks	Spanish	Persian
Irish	Portuguese	Persic
Mohawk	French	Burman
Esquimaux	Dutch	Siamese
German	Calmuck	Afghan
Bohemian	Turkish	Turcoman
Swedish	Arabic	Sanscrit
Finnish	Ancient Greek	Seek
Laponese	Modern Greek	Telinga
Danish	Tamul	Carnatica
Icelandic	Bengalee	Macassar
Polish	Hindostanee	Rakheng
Hungarian	Malayalim	Mahratta
Sclavonic	Chinese	Sinhali Pali
Lithuanian	Cingalese	Baloch
Lettonian	Burgis	Pushtu
Esthonian	Maldivian	

Letters to a Friend; containing Observations on the Poor Laws, so far as they regard Settlements, and the modern System of Poor Houses, by Sir EGERTON BRYDGES, is preparing for publication.

Messrs. FAREY and BEVAN, by concerted observations respectively made in London, and at Leighton Buzzard, have formed the conclusion, that the meteors called *Shooting Stars*, have forty or fifty miles of perpendicular height from the earth's surface. The larger *meteors* of the same class, distinguished by trains and slower motions, are, they conceive, far above the ordinary region of the clouds. No phenomena are more inexplicable than those exhibited by these bodies, and we invite towards them the observations of our philosophical friends.

Mr. ADOLPHUS has nearly compiled, in four volumes, his General View of the Domestic and Foreign Possessions of the Crown, with their Civil and Military Establishments.

Mr. MURPHY is printing his account of the Arabian Antiquities of Spain, in large folio; and the first volume, which is expected in June, will contain nearly one hundred engravings, with descriptions illustrative of the royal palace of the Alhambra.

Dr. ROBERTS, of Bridport, purposes to begin his second course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, at that place, early in May.

A new edition is in the press, of BLAIR's Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, adapted to the use of Classes in Universities, of Public Schools, and of Auditors at Public Lectures.

Mr. SURTEES's History of Durham has met with liberal support. Among other treasures, it will contain a large collection of manuscript Royal and other Letters, to the Priors of Durham, which have been discovered in the Treasury, several of them intimately connected with the History of the Border.

MATTHEW MONTAGU, esq. will shortly publish two additional volumes of the Letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, with some of the Letters of her correspondents.

Captain BROUGHTON's Letters from a Mahratta Camp, with coloured plates, will appear in a few days.

The author of Curiosities of Literature, is preparing for the press, two volumes of Literary Curiosities.

The Hon. Colonel DILLON has in the press, an elegant edition of Ælian's Tactics, from the Greek, accompanied with numerous notes, observations, &c. &c. It will be ornamented with a variety of explanatory plates.

Dr. BANCROFT is printing a new and enlarged edition, in two 8vo. volumes, of his Experimental Researches concerning the Philosophy of Permanent Colours.

An interesting account of the RUSSIAN EMBASSY to JAPAN, is nearly ready for publication.

Calvin's Institutes, newly translated by Mr. ALLEN, will be ready early in May.

A duodecimo volume, in the style of narrative and conversation, designed to illustrate an important point of moral duty, will be shortly published, entitled, "The Excursions of Vigilius," by Mr. S. MORELL, of Little Baddow, Essex.

A self-taught rustic poet, near Spalding, has also in the press, a collection of original verses, which will speedily be published, under the title of "Rural Rhymes."

A gentleman well known in the mercantile world, with a desire of directing young tradesmen in their first pursuits in life, is printing a small Tract, entitled

"The Master's Last Best Gift to his Apprentice, on his First Outset in Life, pointing out his Way to Wealth and Reputation."

Mr. BROWN, school-master, of Surfleet, has nearly ready for publication, a second part of his Arithmetical Questions.

A re-print of a poem first published about forty years ago, has recently appeared in Lincolnshire, under the title of "Inundation," and is pleasingly descriptive of the Fen country in times of flood, and of the life of the Fen-man.

PROFESSOR HAMILTON, of Aberdeen, has done his duty towards rescuing his country and the University character from the charge of political sycophancy. If professors at all our Universities were in like manner to do their duty, the world would not be disgraced as it now is; and reason and learning would acquire a useful and proper ascendancy. Professor Hamilton has just published an exposition of the fallacious character of our financial system, the public praises of which, in the House of Lords, far exceed our feeble efforts. But this is not all; the professor has honestly questioned the policy and justice of the present war; and he asserts, in terms which we have great pleasure in quoting, "*that we have frequently engaged in war for trivial or unattainable objects—that the objects have generally not been attained—that under pretence of guarding against distant and improbable dangers, we have incurred present and imminent ones—that passion and national pride, rather than rational views of national interest, have been the ruling principles of our public conduct—that as we have engaged in war rashly, we have persevered in it with obstinacy, and neglected offers of pacification, more favourable than those which we were afterwards under the necessity of accepting.*"

Mr. MICHAEL BRYAN has in the press, in two quarto volumes, a Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, from the renovation of the art by Ciambue, and the alleged discovery of Engraving by Finiguerra, to the present time.

It has lately been demonstrated by numerous observations, that crows and other birds, are more advantageous than destructive to farmers. They destroy in grubs, snails, caterpillars, and slugs, far more than they eat themselves.

A new periodical work from the Cambridge University press, to be entitled *Musæum Criticum*, or Cambridge Classical Researches, will be published three or four times in a year.

Mr. HOBHOUSE's Travels will be published in May.

The Rev. JOHN HOMFRAY, B.A. and F.A.S. proposes to publish by subscription, a new edition of Browne Willis's History of the Mitred and Parliamentary Abbies, and Conventual and Cathedral Churches.

Mr. JOHNSON, surgeon, of Lancaster, has in the press an Essay on the Signs of Murder on New-born Children, principally translated from the French of Dr. Mahou.

It is asserted, that in three months nearly eight thousand copies of Mr. SCOTT's Poem of Rokeby have been purchased by the public.

ROUSSEAU, previously to his death, entrusted to the late Count D'Antraigues some sealed manuscripts, which were to be published at a specified period. Some few years ago, the German Journalist called upon him to announce whether the period had arrived when the seals might be broken; but the count replied, that the period for publication had not come. The count shortly afterwards left the continent, and continued in England till an assassin put an end to his life, at Barnes. What has now become of these manuscripts, and what were the motives of Rousseau for enjoining so long a secrecy?

We have lately noticed with concern, some advertisements of books with strings of puff paragraphs attached to them, which are really taken, or affect to be taken from the trading Reviews. As such paragraphs, when they really do appear in those anonymous and corrupt vehicles of pretended criticism, have generally been written by the authors, or their insertion paid for, the re-production of them as independent testimonies of the character of any performance, affords *prima facie* evidence of unblushing imposture. This exposure of the practice appears to be quite sufficient to prevent its continuance. Eulogies on ministers, their war and their measures, written by themselves, and inserted at a price in the ministerial Newspapers in town and country, is a practice perfectly analogous to that of authors in printing their own praises in the anonymous Reviews! Against the impostures of both, that part of the public which values itself on its intelligence and good sense, ought to be watchfully on its guard.

A simple

A simple steam apparatus, for preparing roots, clover, &c. for cattle, is now introduced among the tools of our more scientific farmers. The Scotch farmers have set this useful example to our tardy English improvers, who unhappily consider all improvement as *social heresy*.

We have been gratified by learning that the ARTISTS' SICK FUND, and the ARTISTS' WIDOWS' FUND, are supported in the degree they respectively merit, not only by the whole body of British artists, but by many amateurs of the arts. As no profession affords higher pleasure to those who possess a sense of the beautiful, so none ought to be more carefully succoured in seasons of adversity, than those who have devoted their lives to administer to the elegant pleasures of society.

It appears, that during the last twenty years, the real value of the corn, grain, meal, and flour, which Great Britain has been obliged to *import*, has been *fifty-seven millions and a half*. In 1801, it was above *ten* millions; and in 1810, above seven millions! How disgraceful a fact to the sorry policy of Pitt and his successors, in the direction of the national industry! How unequivocal a proof of their total incapacity as statesmen! Of what avail are all other circumstances in the situation of a country, if it is unable to *feed* its inhabitants?

Some late experiments prove, that the strength of a man and a horse, in drawing, is in the proportion of one to fourteen.

The singular phenomenon, near Chichester, first described in this Magazine, of the figure of a drowned man, seen on the surface of a frozen pond, has been well accounted for on the supposition, that his body generated heat, and that the surface of the water over his body froze in consequence more slowly than the rest of the surface, thereby rendering the crystallization more pure.

A set of illustrations to Mr. WALTER SCOTT's Poem of Rokeby, after designs by T. STOTHARD, R.A. is in preparation.

The expected Sketches, Historical and Descriptive, of Lincolnshire, will contain the ancient and modern history of Algarkirk, Boston, Burgh, Croyland, Donington, Gosberton, Holbeach, Horncastle, Kirton, Louth, Reverley, Spilsby, Spalding, Swineshead, West Deeping, &c.

A Scotch farmer proves, that a pair of horses cost in keep, double a pair of oxen, or as 28*l*. to 14*l*. and that the other additional advantages are also equal.

The following proverbs of the Scottish Highlanders, in regard to the weather, deserve to be recorded:

"Better a plundering foe to sweep the land, than a mild February."

"For every day of frost in spring, there will be a day of rain in harvest."

"A good week of sowing, makes a fortnight in harvest."

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

With occasional Notices of important Judicial Decisions.

CAP. XCIV. "An Act for granting to His Majesty additional duties of excise in Great Britain, on glass, hides, and tobacco and snuff."—9th July, 1812.

We find it impossible to abstract these Revenue Acts in a form sufficiently brief for the use of our readers.

Cap. XCV. "An Act to amend and regulate the assessment and collection of the Assessed Taxes, and of the rates and duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland."—9th July, 1812.

This is also a mere Revenue Act.

Cap. XCVI. "An Act for applying the amount of the bounties on certain linens exported from Great Britain towards defraying the charge of the loan made and stock created in the present session of parliament."—9th July, 1812.

308,873*l*. is to be reserved yearly at the Exchequer, being the average yearly amount of the bounty on linens granted by 23 Geo. iii. c. 21.

Cap. XCVII. "An Act to amend several Acts relating to the revenue of inland excise and taxes in Ireland."—9th July, 1812.

This Act is intended chiefly to amend the 50 Geo. iii. c. 15. and 50 Geo. iii. c. 100.

Cap. XCVIII. "An Act to permit sugar, coffee, and cocoa, to be exported from his Majesty's colonies or plantations to any port in Europe to the southward of Cape Finisterre; and corn to be imported from any such port, and from the

the coast of Africa, into the said colonies and plantations, under licences granted by the collectors and controllers of the customs."—9th July, 1812.

Cap. XCIX. "An Act for allowing certain articles to be imported into the Bahama islands, and exported therefrom in foreign vessels; and for encouraging the exportation of salt from the said islands."—9th July, 1812.

Any vessel described in 45 Geo. iii. c. 57. may come in ballast, or import into, and export from, the Bahama islands, the articles allowed; and also may export salt subject to the regulations imposed by 28 Geo. iii. c. 6.—Salt may be exported without bond required by 6 Geo. iii. c. 52.

Cap. C. "An Act to permit the exportation of wares, goods, and merchandise, from any of his Majesty's islands in the West Indies to any other of the said islands, and to and from any of the British colonies on the continent of America, and the said islands and colonies."—9th July, 1812.

By this Act, goods may be exported in British-built vessels from any one British West-India island to another; and also from any British colony to another in America, &c.

Cap. CI. "An Act to provide a summary remedy in cases of abuses of trusts created for charitable purposes."—9th July, 1812.

In cases of breach of trust, petition to be presented to the lord chancellor, &c. who shall hear the same in a summary way, and make order therein.—Appeal to the House of Lords.—Petitions to be signed and certified, &c.—Proceedings not liable to any stamp duty.

Cap. CII. "An Act for the registering and securing of charitable donations."—9th July, 1812.

This is a very useful Act, by which a memorial of deeds, respecting charitable donations, already or hereafter to be founded, is required to be registered in the Enrolment-office in the Court of Chancery.

Cap. CIII. "An Act for the more easy manning of vessels employed in the southern whale-fishery."—9th July, 1812.

Ships are not to lose the benefit of a fishing voyage, though the master has not taken the oath of establishing himself and family in Great Britain, &c.

Cap. CIV. "An Act to render more effectual an Act, passed in the thirty-seventh year of his present Majesty, for preventing the administering or taking of unlawful oaths."—9th July, 1812.

This Act recites the 37 Geo. iii. c. 123, and enacts that persons administering unlawful oaths shall be guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy; and persons receiving such oaths shall be guilty of felony and subject to transportation.—Persons compelled to take such oaths, not justified, unless they declare the same within fourteen days.—Persons confessing before being charged indemnified.—Persons aiding, &c. at such oaths, or causing them to be administered, though not present, to be deemed principals.—In indictments it shall be sufficient to set forth the purport of such oaths.—Engagement in the nature of an oath to be deemed one, &c.—Persons tried under this Act not to be tried again for the same offence; but, if not so tried, may be tried as for high treason, &c.

Cap. CV. "An Act to continue, amend, and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of his present Majesty, for enabling the secretary at war to enforce returns from clerks of subdivisions and others, in relation to fines, bounties, and sums due under any Acts relating to the defence of the realm or militia, for the purpose of directing the distribution and securing the due application thereof."—9th July, 1812.

This is a revenue act, to amend several statutes relating to the militia.

Cap. CVI. "An Act for encreasing the duty on rum and other spirits imported into Newfoundland from the British colonies and plantations on the continent of America, and charging a duty on spirits imported into Newfoundland from his Majesty's colonies in the West Indies."—9th July, 1812.

A duty to be paid for rum imported into Newfoundland, viz. 6d. per gallon from the West Indies, 1s. 6d. per gallon from the British colonies in America, &c.

Cap. CVII. "An Act for extending the allowance of the duty on salt used in making oxiginated muriatic acid for bleaching linen, to salt used in making such acid for bleaching thread and cotton twist."—9th July, 1812.

A revenue act.

Cap. CVIII. "An Act to amend an Act passed in the fiftieth year of his present Majesty, for placing the duties of hawkers and pedlars under the management of the Commissioners of Hackney Coaches."—9th July, 1812.

This Act recites the 50 Geo. c. 41. and declares that no wholesale trader shall be deemed a hawker, nor shall he or his servants be liable to penalties for going from house to house selling goods by wholesale only. Persons may carry about coals in carts, &c.

Cap.

Cap. CIX. "An Act to empower the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital to commute pensions for a sum of money in certain cases."—9th July, 1812.

Soldiers not natives may, on recommendation, be allowed a sum in gross, instead of an annual pension.

Cap. CX. "An Act for amending an Act passed in the twelfth year of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled 'An Act for the more easy assessing, collecting, and levying of county rates;' and for the remedying certain defects in the laws relating to the repairing of county bridges and other works maintained at the expence of the inhabitants of counties in England."—9th July, 1812.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

Consisting chiefly of official Papers and authentic Documents.

NORTH OF EUROPE.

SWEDEN, having accepted subsidies from the British ministry, is about to attempt to recover Pomerania, and is said to have landed some troops at the Isle of Rugen.

A treaty is on foot with Denmark; but whether for its neutrality or co-operation is uncertain.

The head-quarters of the emperor of Russia, after being about five weeks at Kalisch, in Polish Prussia, are said to have advanced to Dresden; but, as the emperor of France left Paris on the 15th, the operations of the campaign will probably change the position of all the armies, even while these sheets are printing.

FRANCE.

Exposé of the Situation of the French Empire, presented to the Legislative Body, on the 26th of February.

Paris, Feb. 26, 1813.

Gentlemen,—His Majesty has ordered me to inform you of the situation of the Empire in the years 1811 and 1812. You will see with satisfaction, that notwithstanding the great armies, which the state of the maritime and continental war obliges us to keep on foot, the population continues to increase; that our industry has made new progress; that the lands have never been better cultivated, nor the manufactories more flourishing; that never, at any epoch of our history, have riches been more spread among the different classes of society.

The simple cultivator at this time knows enjoyments to which he was formerly a stranger; he purchases at a higher price such lands as suit him best; his clothing is better, his food more abundant, and more substantial; he rebuilds his houses, and makes them more commodious and substantial.

New inventions in agriculture, in industry, and in the useful arts, are not rejected, merely because of their being new. Every where trials are made, and such as experience proves to be preferable, are usually substituted for the old routines. The artificial sheep-walks are multiplied; the system of fallowing is discontinued: inclosures less extensive, and new cultivation augment the produce of our lands; the cattle multiply, and their breed is ameliorated; the lowest farmers have acquired the means of obtaining, at high prices, the rams of the Spanish breed, and the stallions of our best kinds of horses. Become enlightened to their true interests, they do not hesitate making these useful purchases; thus the wants of our manufactures, our agriculture, and our armies, become every day more assured of relief. This degree of prosperity is owing to the liberal laws by which this great empire is governed; to the suppression of the feudal system, the tithes, the *Mains-mortes*, the Monastic Orders; a suppression which has constituted or rendered free, that great number of private estates, now become the free patrimony of a multitude of families hitherto of the lowest class: it is owing to the quality of partitions, to the clearness and simplicity of the laws on property, and on securities; to the promptitude with which law-suits, which are every day decreasing, are decided; it is to these same causes, and to the influence of vaccination, that the increase of the population should be attributed. And why should we not acknowledge to ourselves, that even the conscription itself, which every year causes the choice of our youth to range themselves under its banners, has contributed to this increase, by multiplying the number of marriages, in favouring them, by for ever fixing the fate of young Frenchmen, who have once obeyed the law?

France, always tributary to foreigners for the greater part of its wants, without circulation among the interior towns, without certain employment to the inhabitants of the country, and without giving them proportionate wages, saw her commerce and her fortune concentrated in a few maritime cities, whose splendour we for the moment regret, but the influence of which was but little felt in the distant provinces. At present a more skilful agriculture yields a more considerable produce; great manufactures bring into every district foreign arts;

arts; more abundant and better paid labour makes the people forget their privations. But nevertheless, far from us be the idea of any injustice towards those anterior times; much was then done, but we have surpassed the hopes of our forefathers.

The population of France was, in 1789, 26,000,000 by estimate: it is now 28,700 by census, being an increase of 1,700,000 in twenty-four years.

The value of the agricultural produce of France, in corn, wine, oil, cattle, mineral substances, &c. is 5,031,000,000 livres.

The value of manufactures of silk, wool, metal, glass, porcelain, &c. is stated at 1,300,000,000. Besides these, a most important revolution is preparing, which must change all the commercial relations existing since the discovery of the Indies; these are manufactures to supply the place of sugar, indigo, and cochineal, the value of which produce is stated at 65,000,000, making in the whole 6,396,000,000. But these substances are not all yet manufactured so as to be fit for use, the corn is not made into bread, stuffs are not manufactured into clothing; by which the definitive amount of all these values will be augmented, at least, by one tenth, or 639,600,000, and their total value will become 7,035,600,000.

The exportations of France, in 1812, are stated to have amounted to 383,000,000. The importations, not including 93,000,000 of specie, to 257,000,000. The excess of the exportations was therefore 126,000,000. This balance of commerce in 1788, the most favourable ancient period, was only 75,000,000.

It is to the territorial situation which has been just described, that we owe the state of our finances, the enjoyment of the best money-system in Europe, the absence of all paper-money, a debt reduced to what it ought to be to supply the wants of capitalists. It is this situation, gentlemen, which enables us to support at once a maritime war, and two continental wars, to have 900,000 men constantly under arms, to maintain 100,000 sailors, to keep 100 ships of the line and as many frigates complete or building, and to expend every year from 120 to 150 millions in public works.

France suffered by the events of Toulon, the civil war of the South, of La Vendée, of the West, by the affairs of Quiberon, very great losses: the best officers of her *marine*, the *élite* of the masters, mates, and crews, perished there. Our squadrons since that epoch have been manned by crews but little disciplined. The *insufficiency* of the maritime inscription has been acknowledged, and every year the means which it offered have been *decreasing*, the inevitable result of the enemy's constant superiority, and of the almost entire destruction of our maritime commerce.

It is no longer possible to dissemble that we must either despair of the restoration of our marine in time of war, or have recourse to new measures. In adopting the first course, we should act as the administration under Louis XIV. and Louis XV. did, discouraged by the defeat of La Hogue, and the consequence of the war of 1758. At both epochs the marine was renounced; they discontinued constructing; the resources of the finances were directed to the land army, and other departments; but the results of this abandonment were *very fatal* to the glory and prosperity of France. England gave the law to us; she imposed treaties upon us, which we must be able to tear from our annals. We were ourselves obliged to demolish our ports, and to receive English commissioners to superintend the demolition of them. By a consequence too natural, of the superiority of her forces, England imposed upon us commercial treaties destructive to our industry; and when she judged proper to make war, to pillage our commerce, or seize upon our establishments in the different parts of the world, she found us without naval force, and without any means of defending our flag. From hence that contempt which the people of England expressed on all occasions for us.

The administration under Louis XIV. and Louis XV. was obliged to adopt the fatal part of renouncing the marine, through the derangement of our finances, or through the real impossibility in which France, in her ancient limits, was of constructing and organizing great fleets in time of war.

Scarcely any thing is possible to be done at Brest; or at least, every thing is very difficult there, when that port is blockaded by a superior squadron; but it is probable that financial reasons,—the wants which continental wars occasioned, and the difficulty of recreating the marine, concurring with the little energy of the administration,—occasioned the desperate resolution of allowing our marine to perish.

The losses which our squadrons have since experienced, the immediate fruits of our civil dissensions, have placed us in a situation similar to that of the administration of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.; but if the situation is similar, the other circumstances are different in every point. The possession of Holland,—of the Scheldt,—the extension of our power upon the coasts of the Adriatic,—the ports of Genoa and Spezzia,—all the course of the Rhine and the Meuse, afford us maritime means of very different importance from those who possessed the ancient monarchy; we can construct fleets, without the enemy's superiority being able to prevent, or render them expensive. The judicious administration of the finances of the empire, places us in a situation to meet

meet the expenses, which the establishment of a grand marine, and satisfying the expenses of continental wars, occasion. In short, the energy of our government, its firm and constant will, was alone capable of overcoming the greatest obstacles. The administration of the marine nevertheless felt the necessity of adopting a fixed and calculated system, which should keep pace with the creation or re-establishment of ports, the construction of vessels, and the instruction of the sailors.

In the Channel nature has done every thing for England; she has done nothing for us. From the reign of Louis XIV. the importance of having a port on that sea was felt; the project of Cherbourg was adopted, and the foundations of the banks laid. But in our civil troubles, all these works interrupted were injured; every thing became a doubt in respect of place; and it was asked, if it would not be better to prefer La Hogue to Cherbourg.

The administration fixed its attention upon these important questions. The decision in favour of Cherbourg was confirmed; and immediately the elevation of the banks to shelter the road was commenced.

Holland contained a population which has always distinguished itself in the marine; but ships of Dutch construction cannot be usefully employed in the present contest. Quickness of sailing is one of the elements of maritime war, and the vessels of Holland appear rather constructed to carry merchandise, than give battle. These industrious people had performed miracles to overcome the obstacles, in appearance insurmountable, of its localities, but they had but imperfectly succeeded.

The administration felt, that there was in Holland but *a single port*, a single dock-yard,—one only remedy for all the inconveniences of the localities; and it removed the maritime forces of Holland to Niewe Diep. Although it is *only two years* since this project was conceived, we already enjoy all its advantages, and by this means a new port is found to be in our power at the extremity of the North Sea.

At the same time that ports are constructed or fortified, the establishment of dock-yards for the construction of ships was thought of: under the ancient dynasty we were reduced to less than 25. Brest could, at most, afford the means for repairing: we were obliged either to give up all idea of construction, or establish upon the Scheldt, a dock-yard, in which 20 three-deckers, 80 or 74 gun ships, might at once be built.

We acknowledge the possibility of constructing in the dock-yards of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, frigates and ships of 74 guns of our model, whilst the dock-yards and establishments should be formed at Niewe-Diep. In the dock-yards of Cherbourg are constructing three-deckers, and ships of 80 and 74 guns. In Genoa and Venice, vessels are building. The dock-yards of L'Orient, Rochefort, and Toulon, continue to have that activity of which they are susceptible.

In a few years we shall have 150 ships, of which 12 will be three-deckers, and a still greater number of frigates.

We can easily construct and arm from fifteen to twenty ships of the line, each year. But it may be asked, where will sailors be found to man these squadrons? Camps and exercising form an army in a few years; but where will that be found to replace camps and exercising for marine forces? Colbert's institutions, and the principles which he laid for the recruiting of naval forces were almost null; our maritime commerce was extremely reduced. He admitted as an axiom—*no commerce, no military marine*; it was, however, bad reasoning, for it might have been said with as much justness,—*no military marine, no commerce*. The administration then conceived the idea of recruiting the naval forces in the same manner as the land, to have recourse to the *conscription*, without abandoning the resources the *inscription* might produce. The maritime departments were, in fact, exempted from the conscription of the land army, and *all their youth* called to the maritime conscription.

The most experienced seamen wished that this conscription should extend, from the age of, from ten to twelve years; pretending that it was impossible to make a seaman of a man of mature age. But how conceive the possibility of crowding together in ships 60 or 80,000 infants! The expense required for their instruction for ten years was alarming. A middle mean was adopted—young men of 16 and 17 years were called to the maritime conscription.

It might be expected that in four or five years they would become skilful sailors; but how instruct so great a number of young men to navigate, when the sea was almost every where interdicted to us? Flotillas were constructed; 5 or 600 vessels,—brigs, gun-boats, &c. were navigated upon the Zuydersee, the Scheldt, &c.

From time to time they manned our squadrons in Toulon, &c. and fulfilled the expectations formed of them: our squadrons now perform their evolutions with as much promptitude and precision as at any epoch in the history of our marine.

During the five years this system has been adopted, 80,000 young men, drawn from the conscription, have thus augmented our marine.

Much

Much constancy was requisite to resolve upon all the sacrifices which such a system cost us.

In short, of our 100 vessels, we have now 65 armed, equipped, and provisioned for six months; constantly appearing in such a situation that no one knows at the moment of weighing anchor, whether it is to exercise, or for a distant expedition.

This *Maritime Conscription* produces 20,000 young men annually. The *Inscription* of the fishermen also produces very important resources.

In short, at the moment when the Continental Peace shall have rendered disposable the Conscription of the whole Empire, we shall, at pleasure, be able to increase the Maritime Inscription.

The guards of the ships (*Les Garnisons des Vaisseaux*) were drawn from the land army. A part of the duty of the guns on-board was performed by the Imperial Marine corps of gunners. The Administration of the Marine has requested that one or other should be restored to the army, and the service performed by the seamen. The advantage of this system was, that it was doubling our number of seamen,—enabling us at any time, by sending garrison-men and gunners on-board our squadrons, to double their crews. The present circumstances in which we have to support two continental wars, make us appreciate the advantage of having in the army 40,000 old soldiers, equally proper for the land and sea service. It is their change of destination which has rendered necessary the calling out of the Maritime Conscription for 1814.

On the 24th of March, the Emperor, being seated on the throne, surrounded by the princes, grand dignitaries, &c. &c. received a deputation and address from the Legislative Body; to which he replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen Deputies,—The Legislative Body has given me, during this short, but important session, proofs of its fidelity and love; I am sensible of them. The French have entirely justified the opinion which I have always entertained of them. Called by Providence, and the will of the nation, to form this empire, my steps have been gradual, uniform, analogous to the spirit of events, and to the interests of my people. In a few years this great work will be finished, and every thing which exists completely consolidated. All my designs, all my undertakings, have but one object—the prosperity of the empire, which I will for ever render independent of the laws of England. History, which judges of nations as it judges of men, will remark with what calmness, what simplicity, and what promptitude, great losses have been repaired; one may judge of what efforts the French would be capable, if the question was to defend their territory, or the independence of my crown. Our enemies have offered the King of Denmark our departments of the Elbe and the Weser, in compensation for Norway. In consequence of this project, they have formed plots in those countries. Denmark rejected those insidious proposals, the intent of which was to deprive her of her provinces, and draw her, in exchange, into an eternal war with us. I will quickly place myself at the head of my troops, and confound the fallacious promises of our enemies. In any negociation, the integrity of the empire neither has, nor shall be called in question. Immediately that the laws of war shall leave us a moment's leisure, we will recall you to this capital, as well as the great men of our empire, to assist at the coronation of the empress, our well-beloved spouse, and of the hereditary prince, the King of Rome, our dearly-beloved son. The thought of this great solemnity, at once religious and political, touches my heart; it shall hasten its epoch to satisfy the wishes of France."

On Sunday, the 4th of April, the Empress received a deputation from the senate, when the president presented to her Majesty an address on her being appointed Regent of France. To which she made the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,—The Emperor, my august and well-beloved husband, knows what love and affection my heart contains for France. The proofs of devotion which the nation daily gives us, increase the good opinion which I had of the character and grandeur of our nation.

My heart is much oppressed at seeing that happy peace distant, which alone can render me content. The emperor is heavily afflicted at the numerous sacrifices which he is obliged to demand of his people; but since the enemy, in place of giving peace to the world, will impose shameful conditions upon us, and every where preaches civil war, treason, and disobedience, it is necessary the emperor should have recourse to his always victorious arms, to confound his enemies, and save civilized Europe and its sovereigns from the anarchy with which they are threatened."

Report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to the Defection *of* Prussia.

"Sire,—The days of Jena and Friedland had laid the whole of the extent of the Prussian monarchy at the disposal of your majesty. Powerful considerations rendered it advisable either to keep the fruits of those victories, or to place on the throne of Prussia a prince who would have no interest contrary to that of France, who would have nothing to reclaim from her, and who, above every thing, would not suffer himself

to be led away by that versatility which has, for a hundred years past, characterised the policy of the house of Brandenburgh.

But the Emperor of Russia offered, at Tilsit, to declare war against England; to concur in shutting the continent against her commerce, in order to constrain her to wish for peace, if the King of Prussia were replaced among the rank of sovereigns.

This perspective operated on your majesty as a seduction which you could not resist; you indulged the hopes of seeing the tranquillity of the world re-established, and the commerce of France at length enjoy that splendour to which it is entitled by the richness of our soil and the industry of her people. You sacrificed to such great interests the calculations of suspicious policy, and at your second interview with the Emperor Alexander you consented to receive the King of Prussia, whose presence, instigated by a just resentment, you would have avoided.

It had been formerly the general opinion, that the King of Prussia had been drawn to take part in the war against his own will; your majesty was pleased to think that the experience he had lately acquired, would for ever put him on his guard against dangerous seductions and dark illusions; in short, your majesty, to whom generosity is habitual, easily persuaded yourself that that you were going to use would never be forgotten.

The Prussian monarchy was restored, and the house of Brandenburgh continued to reign. Your majesty ought to have put him from the frontiers of the Rhine, and taken from him the protection of the coasts. You created the kingdom of Westphalia, and stipulated that Dantzic, Glogau, Custrin, and Stettin, should remain in your hands until peace was concluded with England. You wished that the restoration of those important places should be made an object of compensation in the negociations with England for our maritime possessions.

The King of Prussia had no right to discuss the gifts which he received from your majesty's generosity, the importance of which elevated him above his hopes. The contributions of war laid on the Prussian territories were reserved as equitable and necessary indemnities for the expenses of the unjust war which Prussia had kept up.

Your majesty's armies were not to evacuate the territory ceded to the King of Prussia until after the entire payment of the contributions. Nevertheless, Sire, by the convention concluded at Berlin on the 5th November, 1808, in consequence of the conferences at Erfurth, your majesty consented to remit Prussia a part of her debt, and withdraw the French troops from her territory, before the payment had been made.

When your majesty went to Dresden last spring, the King came there to meet you, and there by word of mouth reiterated the assurances of an inviolable attachment to the system you had embraced.

As soon as your majesty was become master of events, and that was as soon as it could be effected by genius and courage, Prussia remained faithful, and the Prussian corps did its duty; but when the French army in its turn experienced the chance of war, the cabinet of Berlin kept no longer any measures. The defection of General d'York called the enemy into the states of the King of Prussia, and obliged our armies to evacuate the Vistula and fall back on the Oder. Prussia, to dissimulate her intentions, offered to furnish a new contingent. She had a sufficient number of troops, all formed, and of cavalry in Silesia, and from thence to the Oder, which would then have been so useful in opposing the incursions of the enemy's light troops. But she was resolved not to keep her promises.

It was on the 17th of March at Breslaw, and on the 27th at Paris, that the ministers of the King of Prussia, officially announced their master's having made common cause with the enemy.

Thus Prussia declared war against your majesty, in return for the treaty of Tilsit which replaced the King on the throne, and for the treaty of Paris which admitted him to an alliance."

Situation of the French Armies, on the 5th of April, in the North; from the Moniteur.

The intelligence from Dantzic is satisfactory. The numerous garrison has formed camps within the city. The enemy keeps at a distance from the place, and does not appear inclined to attempt any thing. Two English frigates had appeared before it. At Thorn, nothing new has occurred. Proper advantage of the time had been taken to improve the fortifications. The enemy has but very trifling forces before Modlin. General Daendels taking advantage of it, made a sortie, repulsed the enemy's corps, and seized upon a large convoy, in which, among other things, there were 500 head of cattle. The garrison of Zamose are masters of the country for six leagues round: the enemy observes that place only with some light cavalry. General Frimont and Prince Poniatowski were still in the same position upon the Pelica. Stettin, Custrin, and Glogau, were in the same state. The enemy appeared to have designs upon Glogau, the blockade of which has been straitened.

The enemy's corps that, on the 27th of March, passed the Elbe at Werben, and whose rear guard was on the 28th defeated by General Montbrun, and driven into the river, marched towards Luneburgh. On the 26th, General Morand set out from Bremen, and marched upon Luneburg, where

where he arrived on the 1st of April. The inhabitants, supported by some of the enemy's light troops, attempted to make a resistance; the gates were forced by cannon; some 30 of these rebels were shot, and the town subjected. On the 2d, an enemy's corps, supposed to be from 3 to 4000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery, presented itself before Luneburg. General Morand marched to meet it, with his column, composed of 800 Saxons and 200 French, with about 30 horsemen, and four pieces of cannon. The cannonade began; the enemy was forced to abandon several positions, when General Morand was killed by a ball. The command devolved upon a Saxon colonel. The troops, astonished at the loss of their chief, fell back; and after having defended themselves for half a day, in the evening capitulated: the enemy thus made 700 Saxon and 200 French prisoners: a part of the prisoners have been retaken. The following day, General Montbrun, commandant of the advanced guard of the Prince of Eckmuhl's corps, arrived at Luneburg. The enemy, informed of his approach, hastily evacuated the town and repassed the Elbe. The Prince of Eckmuhl arrived on the 4th, and obliged the enemy to withdraw all his forces from the left bank of the Elbe, and ordered Stade to be occupied.

On the 5th, General Vandamme joined at Bremen, St. Cyr and Dufour's divisions. General Dumonceau, with his division, was at Minden. The Viceroy, on the 2d of April, met a Prussian division in advance of Magdeburg, upon the right bank of the Elbe, overthrew, and pursued it for the space of several leagues, and took several hundred prisoners. The Bavarian division, which formed part of General Durutte's division, had, on the 29th of March, an affair at Coldez, with the enemy's light cavalry. This infantry repulsed all the charges the cavalry made upon it, and killed more than 100 men, among whom were a colonel and several officers. The Bavarian loss amounted to only 16 men wounded. Since this time, General Durutte has continued his movement to march upon the Saale to Bernburg. An enemy's detachment of cavalry on the 5th entered Leipsic. The Duke of Belluno was in observation at Calbe and Bernburg, upon the Saale.

Situation of the Armies of the North on the 10th of April.

On the 5th, the 35th division, commanded by General Grenier, had an affair of advanced posts, upon the right bank of the Elbe, four leagues from Magdeburg. Four battalions of this division only were engaged. The infantry displayed its usual intrepidity, and the enemy was repulsed. On the 7th, the Viceroy being informed that the enemy had passed the Elbe at Dessau, sent the 5th, and part of the 11th corps, to support the 2d corps, commanded by the Duke of Belluno. The Viceroy himself took post at Stassfurt; where, on the 9th, his head-quarters were, and he has collected his army upon the Saale,—the left to the Elbe, the right leaning on the mountains of Hartz, and his reserve at Magdeburg.

The Prince of Eckmuhl, who on the 8th had his head-quarters at Luneburg, had put himself in motion to again approach Magdeburg. The artillery of General Vandamme's division had arrived at Bremen and Minden. The head of a corps composed of two divisions which were to take a position at Wesel, under the orders of General Lemarois, had begun to arrive. On the 10th, General Sougham sent a regiment to Erfurth, where no account had then been received of the enemy's light troops. The Duke of Ragusa took a position upon the heights of Eisenach. The French army of the Mein appears in motion in different directions. The Prince of Neufchatel was expected at Mayence. A part of the Emperor's Staff had already arrived there, which gave reason for expecting the speedy arrival of his Majesty.

On the 15th, at one in the morning, the Emperor Napoleon set out from St. Cloud to place himself at the head of his armies on the Elbe. The Russians have advanced to that river, and have pushed some of their light corps across it at Dessau, to Leipsic and Halle. But the French still occupy with strong garrisons the almost impregnable fortresses of Dantzic, Thorn, Zamose, Modlin, Stettin, Glogau, Custrin, and Spandau, besides Magdeburg, &c. on the Elbe.

AMERICA.

On the 10th of February, Mr. Madison was formally declared President, and Mr. Gerry Vice-Pesident of the United States, for four years ensuing the 4th instant. The result of the votes was—for Mr. Madison 128, and Mr. Clinton 89; for Mr. Gerry 131, and Mr. Ingersoll 86.—On the 4th of March, James Madison, having attended at the Capitol for the purpose of taking the oath of office, delivered the following speech:

"About to add the solemnity of an oath to the obligations imposed by a second call to the station in which my country has herebefore placed me, I find in the presence of this respectable assembly an opportunity of publicly repeating my profound sense of so distinguished a confidence, and of the responsibility united with it. The impressions on me are strengthened by such an evidence that my faithful endeavours to discharge my arduous duties have been favourably estimated;

mated; and by a consideration on the momentous period at which the trust has been renewed. From the weight and magnitude now belonging to it, I should be compelled to shrink, if I had less reliance on the support of an enlightened and generous people, and feel less deeply a conviction, that the war with a powerful nation, which forms so prominent a feature in our situation, is stamped with that justice which invites the smiles of Heaven on the means of conducting it to a successful termination.

May we not cherish this sentiment without presumption, when we reflect on the character by which this war is distinguished?

It was not declared on the part of the United States until it had been long made on them in reality, though not in name—until arguments and expostulations had been exhausted—until a positive declaration had been received that the wrongs provoking it would not be discontinued—nor until this appeal could no longer be delayed without breaking down the spirit of the nation, destroying all confidence in itself and in its political institutions; and either perpetuating a state of disgraceful suffering, or regaining, by more costly sacrifices and more severe struggles, our lost rank and respect among independent powers.

On the issue of the war are staked our national sovereignty on the high seas, and security of an important class of citizens, whose occupations give the proper value to those of every other class. Not to contend for such a stake, is to surrender our equality with other powers on the element common to all, and to violate the sacred title which every member of the society has to its protection.

I need not call into view the unlawfulness of the practice, by which our mariners are forced, at the will of every cruizing officer, from their own vessels into foreign ones, nor paint the outrages inseparable from it. The proofs are in the records of each successive administration of our government,—and the cruel sufferings of that portion of the American people have found their way to every bosom not dead to the sympathies of human nature.

As the war was just in its origin, and necessary and noble in its objects, we can reflect with a proud satisfaction, that in carrying it on, no principle of justice or honour, no usage of civilized nations, no precept of courtesy or humanity have been infringed.—The war has been waged on our part, with scrupulous regard to all these obligations, and in a spirit of liberality which was never surpassed.

How little has been the effect of this example on the conduct of the enemy! They have retained as prisoners of war citizens of the United States, not liable to be so considered under the usages of war.

They have refused to consider as prisoners of war, and threatened to punish as traitors and deserters, persons emigrating without restraint to the United States; incorporated by naturalization into our political family, and fighting under the authority of their adopted country, in open and honourable war, for the maintenance of its rights and safety. Such is the avowed purpose of a government, which is in the practice of naturalizing, by thousands, citizens of other countries, and not only of permitting, but compelling them to fight its battles against their native country.

They have not, it is true, taken into their own hands the hatchet and the knife, devoted to indiscriminate massacre, but they have let loose the savages armed with these cruel instruments; have allured them into their service, and carried them to battle by their sides, eager to glut their savage thirst with the blood of the vanquished, and to finish the work of torture and death on maimed and defenceless captives. And, what was never before seen, British commanders have extorted victory over the unconquerable valour of our troops, by presenting to the sympathy of their chief awaiting massacre from their savage associates.

And now we find them in further contempt of the modes of honourable warfare supplying the place of a conquering force, by attempts to disorganize our political society, to dismember our confederated republic. Happily, like others, those will recoil on the authors; but they mark the degenerate councils from which they emanate; and if they did not belong to a series of unexampled inconsistencies, might excite the greater wonder, as proceeding from a government which founded the very war in which it has been so long engaged, on a charge against the disorganizing and insurrectional policy of its adversary.

To render the justice of the war on our part the more conspicuous, the reluctance to commence it was followed by the earliest and strongest manifestations of a disposition to arrest its progress. The sword was scarcely out of the scabbard before the enemy was apprized of the reasonable terms on which it would be re-sheathed. Still more precise advances were repeated, and have been received in a spirit forbidding every reliance not placed in the military resources of the nation.

These resources are amply sufficient to bring the war to an honourable issue. Our nation is, in number, more than half that of the British Isles. It is composed of a brave, a free, a virtuous, and an intelligent people. Our country abounds

in

in the necessaries, the arts, and comforts of life. A general prosperity is visible in the public countenance. The means employed by the British cabinet to undermine it, have recoiled on themselves; have given to our national faculties a more rapid developement; and, draining or diverting the precious metals from British circulation and British vaults, have poured them into those of the United States. It is a propitious consideration, that an unavoidable war should have found this seasonable facility for the contributions required to support it. When the public voice called for war, all knew, and still know, that without them it could not be carried on through the period which it might last; and the patriotism, the good sense, and the manly spirit of our fellow-citizens, are pledges for the cheerfulness with which they will bear each his share of the common burden. To render the war short, and its success sure, animated and systematic exertions alone are necessary; and the success of our arms now, may long preserve our country from the necessity of another resort to them. Already have the gallant exploits of our naval heroes proved to the world our inherent capacity to maintain our rights on one element. If the reputation of our arms has been thrown under clouds on the other, presaging flashes of heroic enterprize assure us, that nothing is wanting to correspondent triumphs there also, but the discipline and habits which are in daily progress."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Common Hall of the City of London, on the motion of Alderman Wood, voted an Address to the Princess of Wales, on the establishment of her innocency in regard to the late charges against her; and, on the 13th, the corporation, attended by 50,000 people, presented the same to her Royal Highness at Kensington. The Court of Common Council of London; with Bristol, Westminster, and many other places, have since adopted the same measure. The language of the addresses is marked by great fervour, and that of the answers by a commendable moderation.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 17th of March, and the 17th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 146.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ALWAY J. Moreton, Hampſtead, innkeeper. (Collett and co. London
Andrews J. Wigan, Lancaſhire, hatter. (Windle, London
Abell F. Wellcloſe ſquare, woollen draper. (Pearce
Bryan J. Park ſtreet, dealer in horſes. (Robinſon
Booth W. Whaplore, ale merchant. (Wilſon
Barrett J. Bolton le Moors, ſhopkeeper. (Milne and co. London
Barwick J. Mancheſter, dealer. (Brundrett and co. London
Bailey J. Cannock, Stafford, cordwainer. (Hunt, London
Bryant E. C. Angel Court, Throgmorton ſtreet, money ſcrivener. (Comer[illegible]
Bolton H. North Shields, houſe carpenter. (Setree and co. London
Euler J. Taunton, Somerſet, linen draper. (Lambert and co. London
Banks J. Birmingham, ſeedſman. (Kinderley and co. London
Bird G. Perceval ſtreet, plaſterer. (Selby
Brandwood J. Oxford ſtreet, dairyman. (Blandford and co.
Bray B. Rumford, victualler. (Jones. London
Booth T. Liverpool, merchant. (Boſwell and co. London
Blackman J. Founders' Hall Court, Lothbury, victualler. (Wiltſhire and co.
Burgeſs E. T. Portſea, victualler. (Townſhend
Bowdler G. Shrewsbury, taylor. (Preſland and co.
Butler S. Binfield, wine merchant. (Eyre
Clark W. T. Holborn, gun maker. (Biſhop
Camidge R. Filey, taylor. (Sykes and co. London
Coltart W. Whitehaven, merchant. (Holmes and co. London
Copleſtone W. Exeter, linen draper. (Walker and co. London
Clarke W. Tenterden, wine merchant. (Follet, London
Cheaſley W. Hayes, innkeeper. (Lewis, London
Cuſhing J. Norwich, ſtone maſon. (Windus and co. London
Cleaver S. W. E. and C. Batterſea, ſoap manufacturers. (Sweet and co. London
Crisfield W. Maidſtone, grocer. (Webb, London
[illegible] J. Leiceſter ſquare, draper. (Pullen
Crooke A. B. Caine, Lancaſter, calico manufacturer. (Ellis
Cullimore J. Lawrence Pountney Lane, merchant. (Palmer and co.
Coombe B. Lloyd's Coffee Houſe, inſurance broker. (James, Bucklersbury
Dagliſh W. Gateſhead, Durham, joiner. (Magginſon and co. London
Denton R. Waltham Holy Croſs, Eſſex, dealer in horſes. ([illegible], London
Dey C. D. Doncaſter, broker. (King, London
Davey J. Black Road, Iſlington, builder. (Blandford and co.
Eaton P. Witton, Cheſter, timber merchant. (Leigh and co. London
Ether W. Cockſpur ſtreet, boot maker. (Stokes
Edwards T. Stanmore, plumber. (Booth, London
Fraſer H. Nightingale Lane, grocer. (Smith and co.
Fotherly T. and R. White, Goſport, ſhip chandlers. (Briggs, London
Falcon M. Workington, Cumberland, banker. (Falcon, London
Falconer D. Haverfordweſt, ſhopkeeper. (Phillips, London
Fairbairn R. South Shields, ſhip owner. (Bell and co. London
Freeth J. Bulwell, calico printer. (Taylor and co.
Gaſs D. Oxford ſtreet, jeweller. (Kibblewhite and co.
Gogerley J. Great Ormond ſtreet, ſcrivener. (Hartley
Golledge S. Briſtol, plane maker. (Price and co. London
Gogerley J. Great Ormond ſtreet, ſcrivener. (Hartley
Havard D. Carmarthen, innkeeper. (Jenkins and co. London
Horsfield J. Bolton, Lancaſter, grocer. (Atkinſon and co. London
Hitchcock H. Deal, linen draper. (Sherwood, London
Hider C. Hawkhurſt, grocer. (Gregſon and co. London
Humphreys E. and W. Williams, Liverpool, grocers. (Blackſtock and co. London
Holt J. Southall, innkeeper. (Lewis, London
Hargreaves W. R. Altrincham, grocer. (Wilſon, London
Haigh J. Morley, merchant. (Battye, London
Harwood C. Plumpton Mills, Yorkſhire, miller. (Sykes and co. London
Hales G. Worceſter, husbandman. (Mills
Haworth J. Waterpot, Lancaſter, woollen manufacturer. (Hurd
He[illegible] R. Widneſs, file manufacturer. (Windle
Joſeph J. Cornwall Row, iron founder. (Swain and co.

Johnstone

Johnftone W. and S. H. Phillips, Haverfordweft, merchants. (Hardy, London
Jamefon W. Hackney, taylor. (Goodchild, London
Iredale J. Queen ftreet, Golden fquare, builder. (Dixon
Johnfon T. Morehoufe, fpirit dealer. (Clennel
Knill T. Holm Lacey, Hereford, farmer. (Broome and co. London
Kirton G. H. Lombard ftreet, money fcrivener. (Lowlefs and co.
Love T. Church Row, Aldgate, victualler.
Luke J. Cheapfide, boot maker. (Duncombe
Lee J. Ratcliffe Highway, hofier. (Swain
Ley J. Taunton, mercer. (Bleafdale and co. London
Lording W. Carshalton, Surrey, horfe dealer. (Clutton
Moir W. Eaft ftreet, merchant. (Sherwood and co.
Mafchmeyer A. Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and co. London
Mumford W. Shorne, and E. Easdown, Higham, Kent, timber merchants. (Walker, London
M'Gregor A. Goodge ftreet, baker. (Pinero
M'Rae A. Maiden Lane, broker. (Bennett
Manning J. Peterborough, currier. (Bremridge and co. London
Morris T. Aldgate High ftreet, linen draper. (Jones
Mellows J. Curtain Road, ftable keeper. (Luckett
Mansbridge J. Portfea, fhoemaker. (Howard
Mackett J. St. Martin's le Grand, linen draper. (Pearfey and co.
Morris J. Birmingham, baker. (Bleafdale and co.
Morril J. Derryhill, carrier. (Price and co.
Nicholls H. Birmingham, builder. (Swain and co. London
Parry J. Newgate ftreet, tobacconift. [Dykes
Palmer E. Old Jewry, paper hanger. [Hope
Prieftley R. Warren ftreet, upholfterer. [Steventon
Price M. Princes ftreet, Lambeth, whiting manufacturer. [Murray and co.
Porter D. Gun ftreet, taylor. [Chabot
Phelps R. M. Plymouth Dock, draper. [Bone
Powell G. Chichefter, Suffex, taylor. [Few and co. London
Prefnall T. Cornwell, Oxford, victualler. [Holmes, London
Powell J. Tottenham Court Road, ironmonger. [Bourdillon and co
Payne R. Old ftreet, watch wheel maker. [Allingham
Perry J. Strand, tavern keeper. [Shepherd
Phillips J. Oxford ftreet, fruiterer. [Ifaacs
Portway P. Stourport, timber merchant. [Cardales and co. London
Poole J. South Shields, fhip owner. [Bells and co London
Pococke E. Huntingdon, plumber. [Searth, London
Payne J. Wellington fquare, builder. [Kibblewhite and co. London
Pattenden W. Brighton, coach maker. [Briggs, London
Pilgrim J. Chrift Church, Twineham, builder. [Alderfon
Pike W. and J. Maidftone, fellmongers: [Webb
Phillips W. J. Briftol, wine merchant. (Tarrant and co.
Riley S. Ettingfall lane, Stafford, grocer. (Price and co. London
Remmett T. R. Frith ftreet, Soho, plated manufacturer. (Cheveley
Rogers B. Cheltenham, butcher. (Meredith and co. London
Reeves C. Leadenhall ftreet, man's mercer. (Kerfey
Reynolds J. Chipping Ongar, Effex. (Sweet and co.
Rimhault J. G. Wakefield, druggift. (Lake
Richards T. fen. Bridgewater fquare, dealer in watches. (Taylor
Sheffield J. Green ftreet, Bath, carver. (Cheveley, London
Shroud H. Tooley ftreet, victualler. (Wild
Storey T. Liverpool, wine merchant. (Griffith and co.
Smith J. Birmingham, draper. (Baxter and co. London
Stevens E. Brick Lane, Spitalfields, tallow chandler. (Tucker
Stoneman J. jun. Northlawton, draper. (Watts and co. London
Sinnott W. Bowling Green lane, Clerkenwell, fcavenger.
Stephens C. Long Acre, gold beater. (Scarth
Smith P. Piccadilly, linen draper. (Allingham
Stuart R. E. Broad ftreet Point, Portfmouth, upholfterer. (Davies, London
Smith D. Kidderminfter, mercer. (Baxter and co.
Sutton J. Southampton, linen draper. (Lowlefs and co.
Spyley J. Broad ftreet, hat manufacturer. (Lowledge
Shipley S. Briftol, grocer. (Poole and co.
Shepard H. Norwich, wine merchant. (Prefland and co.
Tongue R. New Malton, hawker. (Sykes and co. London
Thomfon A. and W. Sheen, Old Broad ftreet, merchants. [Blunt and co.
Turner W. Ripley, Surrey, fadler. [Briggs
Tailor J. New Bond ftreet, fhoemaker. [Hamilton
Wells J. Bridge ftreet, Weftminfter, fruiterer. (Chabot
Warner J. Hinckley, Leicefter, hofier. [Jervis
Whifling E. and M. Naylor, Leeds, milliners. [Battye, London
White J. Bartholomew Coffee Houfe, Smithfield, victualler. [Pruffan and co.
Warren J. Coggifhall, Effex, draper. [Reardon and co. London
Williams J. Oxford ftreet, draper. [Sudlow
Wood J. A. Little Cockpit yard, King's road, livery ftable keeper. [Taylor
Wells R. Farringdon, harnefs maker. (Tarrant and co. London
Whowell J. Halliwell, Lancafhire, cotton manufacturer. [Milne and co.
Warne W. Conduit ftreet, hotel keeper. [Turner
Young W. Great Coxwell, dealer. [Price and co. London.

DIVIDENDS.

ALDRIDGE J. Reading
Afhmead J. and W. Furlong, Briftol
Ayre R. Leicefter
Aulfebrooke T. Roleftone
Anderfon J. Newcaftle
Bartlett J. Colyton
Bennett J. and co. Denham Springs, Chorley
Blackburn W. Leeds
Burne T. jun. and co. Camberwell
Broadley J. Pigflee, Bury
Barlow E. Bridge Road
Blunt G. and J. Monat, Little Carter lane
Baines S. and J. G. Bradford
Brown E. Bradford
Butterworth J. Abchurch lane
Barnes J. Little Brampton, Cumberland
Ballmer J. City Chambers, Bifhopfgate ftreet
Burgefs G. White Crofs ftreet
Barker R. Kingfton upon Hull
Brown S. and T. H. Scott, St. Mary Hill
Bryant J. and T. Catchpool, Ipfwich
Bogle R., and R. and W. Scott, Love lane
Bulmer R. and J. South Shields
Blackford M. Wantage, Berks
Brown W. Loftfome, York
Beebie P. Broad ftreet
Brickwood L. St. Andrew Underfhaft
Brooks W. Southminfter, Effex
Blanchard R. Hofier lane
Beckwith R. Baldwin's Gardens
Bacon J. and co. Lower Thames ftreet
Ballmar J. City Chambers
Bennett A. M. Devonfhire ftreet
Blanchford D. Leadenhall ftreet
Brown J. Norman ftreet
Caithnefs T. New Bond ftreet
Crawford T. and J. Poplar
Corbet L. Cheltenham
Cyples S. Briftol
Collet R. Leeds
Cobbum W. Lower Thames ftreet
Cornes J. and J. Wood, Paddington ftreet
Cormack H. Watling ftreet
Charles R. St. Alban's ftreet
Crundall J. South Lambeth
Corbet L. Cheltenham
Davies T. St. Martin's le Grand
D'Arville G. Oxford
Davey M. jun. Chefhunt
Duff J. Finsbury fquare
Denny J. Broughton, Lancafter
Dobfon H. City Road
Dean W. jun. Exeter
Dallas A. Tower Hill
Dodd E. Dock Head
Dougan T. Bread ftreet
Duncan W. A. Liverpool
Davifon J. North Shields
Dobfon T. Kendal
Ellis J. Swinton ftreet, Gray's Inn lane
Ellis D. Chriftchurch, Hants
Ennis J. Eaft Retford, Nottingham
Egington W. R. Handfworth, Stafford
Elliott H. Kent Road
Evered A. Lower Grofvenor ftreet
Foulkes R. Wilmot ftreet, Brunfwick fquare
Fell R. Harton
Forfter J. Fofter lane
Fitzherbert P. Bath
Gould T. Ottery St. Mary
Godfall H. Sudbrook
Gofs T. and co. Liverpool
Greaves J. P. and co. Coleman ftreet
Gerard J. G. Bafinghall ftreet
Greaves P. Manchefter
Greaves J. P. and co. King's Arms Yard, Coleman ftreet
Goodair J. Queen ftreet, Cheapfide
Gould J. Plymouth
Green T. P. Oxford ftreet
Goudy S. Manchefter
Green J. Park Houfe, Cumberland
Hankins W. Brewer ftreet
Handley J. Coventry
Hewfon D. Wigton, Cumberland
Hyde D. Waltham Abbey
Halliday T. Old South Sea Houfe
Higgs W. Beech ftreet
Harrington T. New Sarum
Hathaway E. Walfall
Hilbers H. G. New London ftreet
Huffam C. and W. H. Limehoufe
Harvey J. Beech ftreet
Hunt S. Cadnam
Hayles J. Plymouth Dock
Hufkiffon S. Swinton ftreet
Hodfon J. and co. Radcliffe
Jackfon W. Knottingley
Jackfon J. Leicefter
Ingelthorp W. Portman Mews
Johnfon T. Kidderminfter
James J. fen. Nottingham
Knott J., W. Smith, and J. Clarke, Duke ftreet, Southwark
Kearfley G. Fleet ftreet
Kern L. and D. Muller, Amen Corner
Ketcher J. Southminfter
Lindfay A. and J. Irvine, Manchefter
Ledger E. King ftreet, Cheapfide
Learmouth A. and co. Parliament ftreet
Loathis J. High Holborn
Long J. J. Minories
Landon H. and co. Billiter lane
Law D. jun. Manchefter
Lowton E. Mark lane
Lawfon H. Welbeck ftreet
Maclaren P. Edgware Road
Morifon A. Walbrook
Morgan J. New Bond ftreet
Mingay S., and T. and P. Nott, Smithfield
Monteith J. and J. Sequeira, Gracechurch ftreet

Miles

Miles W, Oxford ftreet
Mofes J. Rood lane
Major W. Woolwich
Marfhall W. Paternofter Row
Moody T. jun. Snaith, York
Middleton T. Liverpool
M Lackian A, and J. Galt, Great St. Helen's
Maynard T. Mount Pleafant, Clerkenwell
Muliens W. Cheam
Morris E. Carmarthen
Martin S. and co. Loughborough
Maddy H. and co. Hereford
Matthews M. Upper Eaft Smithfield
Moulfon R.. P. Wigan, and P. Fawcett, Manchefter
Maltby T. and G. Size lane
Newman W. Bocking
Norris T. Manchefter
Osborn G. Tottenham Court
O'Brien J. and co. Bloomsbury fquare
Parker S. South Lambeth
Porter T. jun. Corfham
Porter N. Birmingham
Philips T. M. and W. Twyford, Wilts
Pagett W. Aldenham Wood Farm, Hertford
Pickering J. Haliwell, and E. Platt, Little Bolton
Porter T. Union Court
Pack J. T. Afhford
Palmer J. City Chambers
Paine A. Bridge ftreet
Potts J. Bulm, Walfield
Rugg W. Cardiff
Richmond T. G. Church ftreet, Rotherhithe
Raywood B. Barnfley, York
Rider J. and E. North ftreet, Weftminster
Reah W. Sunderland near the Sea
Rideing J. Liverpool
Routh J. T. Le Mefurier, and H. L. Routh, Auftin Friars
Rhodes B. Camomile ftreet
Rockliffe J. H. Stockport
Reed J. Prendwick, Northumberland
Robinfon J. Birmingham
Roberts J. Nottingham
Roberts D. and J. Chatham place
Rogers J. Dover
Smith R. Chapel Row, Chelfea
Simonds J. Jermyn ftreet
Sharp J. Stockton
Sidford J. Calne
Scarfe A. Rotherhithe
Simpfon J., and W. G. Fairman, Old Change
Seeton J. and co. Pontefract
Shaw T. Brunfwick fquare
Stevenfon T. Liverpool
Swan J., R. Anderfon, and G. Swan, Wappingwall
Stanley J. and co. Deal
Stanley C. James ftreet
Shufflebotham T. Dunftable
Stewart T. North Shields
Summers S. Birmingham
Sherwood J. W. Newgate ftreet
Simpfon G. Copthall Chambers
Strutt G. Little Queen ftreet
Stracey T. and co. Prince's ftreet
Taylor R. and J. Clapham
Thomas D. Newcaftle Emblyn, Carmarthen
Tippler R. Tower ftreet
Thompfon J. Liverpool
Watford T. Rotherhithe
Wilfon W. Knottingley
Wright R. Aveley, Effex
Wyatt T. Bexley, Kent
Wall J. Broad Court, Long Acre
Wharton A. New Sarum Wilts
Wylie G. A. Warnford court, Throgmorton ftreet
Williams J. Briftol
Wilkinfon J. Cockermouth, Cumberland
Wilmott W. Goodge ftreet, Tottenham Court Road
Williams R. Oxford ftreet
Whorall J. and co. Catherine ftreet
Wall S. Salisbury
Waugh J. Lamb's Conduit ftreet
Ward T. Newcaftle
Young A. Chefter.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

An Essay, with copious Examples, towards a more Easy and Scientific Method of commencing and pursuing the Study of the Piano Forte. By John Gunn, Esq. 1*l.* 1*s.*

THIS Essay, or Treatise, intended to abridge as well as facilitate the student and practitioner in the earlier stages of his progress, combines corresponding portions of the principles of thorough bass and the musical science; and thus comprehends all the different provinces of the harmonic art, as relating to the instrument to promote the cultivation of which the work is designed. After reading Mr. Gunn's introductory advertisement, and comparing his professions and pretensions with the execution exhibited in the succeeding pages, we are pleased at finding ourselves called upon to avow that more is not promised than performed; and that the general contents of the volume (a folio comprising sixty-three pages) cannot fail to prove highly useful to those who are anxious to expedite their practice and quicken the augmentation of their knowledge. The didactic part of Mr. Gunn's publication is luminously laid out; the points touched upon are not more important than judiciously placed: from the first period to the last, every precept follows in due order, and throws forward a light that guides the succeeding step of the tyro, and leads him forward with an ease which speaks the perfect mastery of his tutor. Numerous as are the undertakings of this kind, we do not, we must in justice to Mr. Gunn declare, recollect one that we can with more propriety recommend to the particular attention of the public than that which now demands our approbation.

"Terpsichore's Banquet;" composed and compiled by Edward Jones, Bard to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent. 7*s.* 6*d.*

This collection consists of various national melodies; Spanish, Maltese, Russian, American, Hindostan, English, Swedish, German, French, Swiss, and an original Solo by the Editor; the whole accompanied with variations, and basses, adapted to the harp or piano-forte. We have frequently had occasion to speak of Mr. Jones's judicious assiduity as a compiler of rare, curious, and valuable traits of national genius in the province of the harmonic art; and certainly do not find any thing in the present publication to induce us to retract our past approbation of his labours. Many of the melodies here brought together are strikingly pleasing, and strongly characteristic of the countries in which they originated; the variations applied to them are so constructed as to prolong the strain, and add consequence to the compositions, without swerving from the character; and the new solo from the muse of Mr. Jones is worthy a place in the valuable volume.

"Brignal Banks," (Song and Chorus;) the Poetry from Rokeby, a Poem written by Walter Scott, esq.; composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 3*s.*

"Brignal Banks" opens with a short recitative (accompanied) introductory to a simple

a simple little air, highly characteristic of the sentiment conveyed by the words, which concludes with a chorus in *four parts*, in which the latter part of the melody is taken up with all the effect intended; and an impression made on the interested ear which does not die with the sounds.

"Beauty in Tears;" a Ballad, sung by Mr. Braham, in the Grand Romance of Lodoiska, at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane; written and arranged by J. Parry. 1s. 6d.

This ballad, which forms the address of Floreski to Lodoiska upon the perfidy of Baron Lovinski, is written with pathos, and set to music in a style of appropriate and impressive simplicity. Nothing extraneous or affected is aimed at, either in the general current of the melody, or in the turn of the embellishments; but a natural undiverted flow of notes gives the sense of the words in its most obvious force.

A Divertimento for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced a new Gypsy Rondo and Waltz; composed and dedicated to the Young Ladies of Belvedere House, Bath, by John Guest. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Guest has furnished, in the present publication, an exercise for the piano-forte which will prove as useful as pleasing to young practitioners. The introductory march is conceived with boldness; the subject of the rondo, if not remarkably novel, is spirited, and ably sustained by the digressive matter; and the *waltz* is certainly of a cast to be ranked far above the generality of movements which make their appearance under that title.

Eight Canzonets, composed by J. M. Coombs. 10s. 6d.

These canzonets, which have the advantage of an accompaniment for the piano-forte, are, taken in the aggregate, so far above mediocrity as to claim our favourable notice. Some of them are composed for a plurality of voices; some have choral conclusions; and the whole work forms a body of vocal music worthy the attention of the lovers of inartificial melody, and familiar evolutions of harmony.

Three Favourite Airs, composed by Pucitta; arranged as a Duett for Two Performers on the Piano-forte, and dedicated to the Misses Boucherett, by T. Latour. 7s.

With Mr. Latour's ingenuity in light compositions for the piano-forte, the public is well acquainted. As no particular or distinctive marks characterize the present production, as compared with his other pieces, it is sufficient to say that it is in no respect unworthy of his acknowledged talents. The airs Mr. L. has selected are from the opera of "La Caccia di Eurico IV."

"And whither would you lead me then?" quoth the Friar of Orders Grey; a Glee for Three Voices. The words from "Rokeby," a Poem written by Walter Scott, Esq. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s. 6d.

Dr. Clarke, in the composition before us, has evidently aimed at the *general* taste; and waived the employment of that science which he is so well known to possess. In the construction of the *parts* of this glee, he has had an ear to the melody of *each*, as well as to the harmony of the *three*, and the effect fully announces his power to execute that which he designs.

National Melodies; consisting of the most admired Airs of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, arranged as Rondos, or with Variations for the Piano-forte, and an Introductory Movement to each, composed by the most eminent Masters. 2s. 6d.

The present number of this extensive and interesting work contains "The Bard's Request," arranged by Mr. T. A. Rawlings. The introductory movement is in common time, *Alla Marcia*, and the conduct of the whole is respectable, and worthy the general character of these "National Melodies."

The Cypress Wreath, a New Ballad. The Words from Walter Scott's Poem of "Rokeby." The Music by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Parry, in this little song, which has been sung with great applause by Mr. Pyne at Drury-lane theatre, has displayed much of that easy command of fancy and connected flow of ideas which distinguish the greater part of his melodies. With the plan of giving the latter lines of each verse in duett, we are much pleased: it produces a climax in the effect, which in many similar cases composers would do well to emulate.

Dr. Crotch's Oratorio, which last season was twice listened to with so much pleasure by a crowded and brilliant audience, has been announced for repetition; and its performance is anxiously expected by the lovers of sacred music.

The public will be glad to hear that the progress of the subscription to the Second Series of Dr. Clarke's Handel is such as to encourage the hope that the work will be speedily proceeded with.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE ground is clearing away opposite Cripplegate church, on which is to be erected a *spacious prison*, for the accommodation of London and Middlesex Debtors, instead of *Newgate and the Compters*, to which such unhappy persons have hitherto been consigned. This alteration is one of the beneficial results of the Letter addressed by Sir Richard Phillips to the Livery of London, and of the report of a Committee of the Corporation, formed for the purpose of investigating the contents of that Letter. The space gained in Newgate, is to be devoted to persons committed for trial, instead of mixing them as heretofore with the convicted, or sending them to the correctional prison, in Cold Bath Fields. Workshops are also to be provided, in which the debtors may pursue their ordinary occupations, the whole being in conformity to the suggestions of that Letter.

A meeting was held on the 16th of March, at the London Tavern, for the formation of a Bible Society, for a district of the metropolis, containing a population of upwards of 120,000 persons, to be called the "North East London Auxiliary Bible Society." From 1,200 to 1,400 persons were present, half of whom, at least, were *ladies.—The Duke of Kent* was in the chair.

There is to be a new silver coinage of *nine penny* pieces.

The great tythes of Tottenham, 3,962 acres, were lately sold by auction, in five lots, for 22,320*l.* This property, with a mansion and farm of sixty acres of land, were purchased by the proprietor within the last fourteen years, for 6,700*l.* Such is the frightful reduction of the value of money!

On Sunday morning the 4th of April, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the fourth story of that large building in Skinner-street, which was the capital prize in the City Lottery valued at 25,000*l.* and which has since been called the Commercial Hall. The whole building (six stories high) was completely destroyed.

At the late Old Bailey sessions, a woman named Evans was tried and acquitted for the murder of her child, nearly five years old, which was found drowned in the New River, with a brick tied round its neck. Aris, the discarded jailer of Cold Bath Fields prison, was the reputed father of the child; and the Jury *addressed the Judge, conceiving him to be the proper object of legal cognisance.* Lord Ellenborough, however, said, that he could not notice their application.

The workmen at present employed in removing the foundation of the north-east wall of the palace of King John, Old Ford, discovered a vault of eleven feet by six and a half, in which was a stone coffin, covered with a thick plank of oak, and containing the remains of a body; by the length of the thigh bone, it must have been nearly seven feet high: there was also in the coffin a short dagger, the scabbard entire, and a large spur, with several copper coins; near the coffin was an urn, of most curious workmanship, filled with black ashes.

MARRIED.

Mr. Hayes, of Cooper's-row, Tower-hill, to Miss Leigh, eldest surviving daughter of the late R. L. esq. collector of the excise at Hull.

John Teesdale, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Marmaduke Robinson, esq. of Merton.

Edward Ferrers, esq. of Baddesley Clinton, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Ann Ferrers Townshend, eldest daughter of the late Marquis T.

Albert Pell, serjeant at law, and fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, to the Hon. Margaret Letitia Matilda St. John, third daughter of the late Henry Beauchamp Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, and niece to Samuel Whitbread, esq. M.P.

Sir John Pinhorne, of Ningwood House, in the Isle of Wight, to Susannah, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Price, rector of Cradley, Herefordshire.

At St. Dunstan's church, Wm. Read King, esq. of Serjeant's Inn, to Mrs. Lawson, widow of P. L. esq. of Broad-street.

Mr. T. B. Gordon, of Walworth, to Miss C. Tramplett, Abingdon.

The Rev. Henry Wake, son of the late Rev. Dr. C. W. prebendary of Westminster, to Camilla, only daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Barton Wallop, and niece to the late Earl, and first cousin to the present Earl of Portsmouth.

At Lambeth, J. Willes, of Dulwich, esq. to Miss A. Wright, daughter and heiress of the late Alderman W.

At Tottenham, J. Holt, esq. only son of J. H. esq. to the daughter of J. E. Wilmot, of Bruce Castle, esq.

At Hackney, Mr. J. Elmes, of College Hall, London, and of Chichester, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of P. Harvey, esq. of Tyson place.

At St. Mildred's church, J. Yeates, esq. of Hackney, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. W. Hardy, Cheapside.

At Hadley, Middlesex, Captain Robert Hay, to Miss Nutting.

At St. Swithin's, Mr. T. Chennell, jun. of Guildford, to Catherine Elizabeth, grand niece and co-heiress of S. Gordon, late of Stokes Hall, Essex.

Captain G. Hills, R. N. to Diana, fourth daughter of the late T. Hammersley, esq. banker.

Captain Trollope, R. N. to Barbara, daughter of Joseph Goble, esq. of Kinsale.

At Hampstead, on the 6th instant, Henry Brooks, third son of Samuel B. esq. of the Strand, to Miss M. R. Brooks, of Haverstock Cottage, Hampstead.

Caleb Glanville, of Cateaton-street, to Mrs. Elizabeth Britten, widow of R. B. esq. of York-row, City Road.

At Ealing, Robert Ashworth, esq. to Margaret Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir Benjamin Sulivan.

Mr. Percival White, of Chancery-lane, to Amelia Rebecca, only daughter of the late William Johnstone, esq. of Knebworth.

G. Hicks, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Miss Augusta Fielding, daughter of the late Captain F. R. N.

The Rev. T. F. Wilson, A.M. of Otley, to Miss Eden, daughter of the late Sir J. E. bart. of Windlestone-house, Durham, and neice of the Right Hon. Lords Auckland and Henley.

William Gattey, esq. of Wandsworth, to Miss Castiglione, of Exeter.

Comte d'Antraigues, to Miss Fitzgerald, daughter of Mrs. Trickey, of Upper Charlotte street, Fitzroy-square.

John Paine, esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir Robert B. Harvey, bart. of Langley Park, Bucks.

Paulet St. John Mildmay, esq. to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the Hon. B. Bouverie.

Captain Browne, of the 19th Dragoons, to Miss Collis, daughter of Joseph C. esq. South Lambeth.

Lieutenant J. P. Vickery, of the forty-first regiment, to Mary, daughter of the late W. Hall, esq. of Jamaica.

A. Robertson, esq. R. N. to Mary, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Gibbs, of Queenborough.

At Mary-le-Bonne church, Captain A. B. Bingham, late commander of his Majesty's ship Little Belt in the action with Commodore Rodgers, to Emily, daughter of W. L. Kingsman, esq. of Petworth, Sussex. —The Rev. J. B. Jenkinson, to Frances Augusta, third daughter of A. Pechell, esq. —T. Wilde, esq. of Eltham Lodge, Kent, to Mrs. Devaynes, of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, widow of W. D. esq.

J. W. Croft, esq. son of J. C. esq. of Greenham Lodge, to Anna Eliza, daughter of the Hon. Sir E. H. East, chief justice of the supreme court of judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

Sir William Scott, Judge of the Admiralty Court, to the Dowager Marchioness of Sligo.

DIED.

Lady Augusta Maria Phipps, daughter of the Earl of Mulgrave, aged 13.

In Broad street, aged 71, *Joseph Smith, esq.* of the house of Smith and Holt, bankers, and one of the Society of Friends.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the *Hon. Elizabeth Flower*, the eldest daughter of Henry, the first Viscount Ashbrooke.

At Clapham-Rise, the *wife of Mr. Joshua Smith*, and eldest sister of the late Henry Kirke White.

At Whitehall, *Lady Emma Bennet*, third daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

In Portland Place, aged 63, *Sir M. White Ridley, bart.* The death of this Baronet's sister, at the same place, is mentioned at page 267.

In Half Moon-street, *Muhomed Kauzim*, one of the youths sent here by the heir apparent of Persia, for education as a painter.

Gerard Wynox, esq. of Bennett-street, Albion-place.

Aged 72, the wife of *William Martin, esq.* of Paddington.

At Camberwell-grove, the wife of *William Younghusband, esq.* commander of the company's ship Union.

In Bernard street, *Captain J. Burn*, R. N. of South wood house, Kent.

In Sloane-street, *Miss Scott*, sister of the late Colonel S. resident at Delhi, East Indies.

At Chelsea, *Mr. James Brown*, late of St. Paul's Church-yard.

In Cannon-street, *Robert Norman, esq.*

In her 80th year, the wife of *John Nutt, esq.* of Broad-street buildings.

At Islington, *Mr. Fawcett*, formerly of King-street, Cheapside.

Aged 61, *Susannah*, widow of George Downing, late of Stoke Newington, Navy agent.

In Tothill-fields, in consequence of a spark of fire communicating to her clothes, aged 70, *Mrs. Mason*.

At Kensington-gore, in his 69th year, *Mr. William Holden*.

In St. Martin's-lane, aged 56, *Mr. J. Gibson*.—Also *Mrs. Reid*, thirty years mistress of Slaughter's Coffee House.

In Baker-street, in her 59th year, *Sarah*, wife of Thomas Pattle, esq. late of the company's civil service, Bengal.

At the Lawn, South Lambeth, *Louisa Maria*, wife of John Burdon, esq. of his Majesty's stationery office.

Mr. Philip Arrowsmith, of Kentish-town.

At Camberwell, aged 65, *Samuel Barnard*, formerly of Gracechurch-street, a member of the Society of Friends.

In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, in her 71st year, *Mrs. Blake*, relict of W. B. esq.

In his 19th year, *James Godwin Clementson*, son of Isaac C. esq. Adelphi terrace.

In Guildford-street, *John Upham, esq.*

At Paddington, aged 62, *Edward Beauchamp, esq.*

In Shoreditch, in his 48th year, *Mr. Robert Foulds.*

In Upper Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, *John Cuthbert, esq.*

At Dublin, *Miss Louisa Knox*, daughter of the Bishop of Derry.

At Warwick House, *Mr. Gray*, steward to the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

In his 37th year, *Francis Hart Sitwell, esq.* of Barmoor castle, Northumberland, brother to the late Sir Sitwell S. bart.

At Tanninghame, the *Countess of Haddington.*

In Piccadilly, *John Kelly, esq.* of Mazauga Cottage, Essex.

In Portman-square, the *Right Hon. Lady Harewood.*

In Finsbury-square, the wife of *Mr. L. Leese*, surgeon, leaving nine children to lament their irreparable loss.

At Breamore-house, *Lady Hulse*, wife of Sir E. H. bart.

William Legrew, esq. of Edmonton.

D. Parker, esq. of the King's Mews, many years clerk of the stables, in his 82d year.

In Wigmore-street, at a very advanced age, *Mrs. Campbell*, of Caralhn, mother of the Earl of Breadalbane.

At Castle Menzies, *Sir Robert Menzies, bart.* nephew of the late Rev. D. Menzies.

At Dunbar, *Lady Charlotte Maitland*, the youngest daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale.

Mr. Thomas Poole, an eminent and wealthy farmer in West-End-Lane, Hampstead.

At Dublin, in her 81st year, the *Right Hon. Elizabeth, Baroness St. George.*

At Hazlebrook, co. Roscommon, Ireland, *Mrs. Law*, relict of Dr. Law, Bishop of Elphin.

In Harley-street, *John Hope, esq.* of Trevorrick, Cornwall. His original name was Williams; but, having married a near relation of Messrs. Hope, of Amsterdam, he, at their desire, took the name of Hope, in addition to that of Williams, and for many years was an active partner in their banking-house. Lately, in compliance with the will of the late Henry Hope, who bequeathed him the greater part of his immense property, he procured the King's licence to lay aside the name of Williams-Hope, and take that of Hope only.

Aged 80, *Mrs. Sparke*, widow of William S. esq. late major of the 48th regiment, and mother of the bishop of Ely.

The wife of *Mr. Ralph Ellis*, of Chancery-lane, solicitor.

Mr. Hall, Oxford-street, coach-maker.

Miss Amelia Sharp, of Winchester-street.

Aged 62, *Mrs. Sarah Brown*, mistress of an old and well-conducted school for young ladies. She had been for thirty-seven years the affectionate wife of Mr. Matthew Brown, formerly a printer of some eminence in St. John's Square; who (with two sons and three daughters) survives to deplore an irreparable loss.

In Tokenhouse-yard, after a long illness, *Mr. John Simpson*, merchant.

S. Berington, eldest son of Mr. S. B. of the Neckinger-mill, Bermondsey.

At Pinner, aged 86, *Elizabeth Billio.*

In Charles-street, in his 74th year, *Mr. Joseph Nattali.*

In Lower Thames-street, in his 43d year, *Mr. John Martin.*

At Mile-End, in her 75th year, *Mrs. Eliz. Lythgow*, widow of the late Dr. L. of Jamaica.

In Nelson-square, aged 62, *Mrs. Mary Gardner*, widow of Mr. H. L. G. formerly a bookseller in the Strand.

At Westminster, aged 25, *Mr. Richard Herring.*

Suddenly, *Mr. Joseph Fenn*, of Threadneedle-street.

At Streatham, in the 57th year of his age, the *Rev. Joseph Porter*, Bachelor of Divinity, Senior Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In Coleman-street-buildings, in the 73d year of his age, *Robert Barnewall, esq.* one of the oldest and most respectable merchants in the city of London.

In Poland-street, *Samuel Foart Simmons*, M.D. physician extraordinary to the king.

At Camberwell, *Thomas Curtis, esq.* in the 77th year of his age.

At Woolwich, after a long and painful illness, *Mrs. Harris*, wife of Mr. John H. bookseller at the corner of St. Paul's church-yard.

In Wimpole-street, after a lingering illness, the lady of Francis Hartwell, esq. aged 26 years.

Jane, relict of the Hon. Frederick Vane, of Sellaby, Durham.

In Bedford-square, in the 80th year of her age, *Mrs. Wilbraham Bootle*, relict of R. W. B. esq.

In Cheapside, *Mrs. Winstanley*, relict of Mr. Henry Winstanley.

At his house in Gower-street, in his 53d year, of a fever, *John Payne, esq.* chief clerk of the Navy office. Raised at an early age, by his ability in, and unremitted attention to, his official duties, to almost the summit of the department in which he served, he had been long employed in bringing to perfection a plan he had formed, under the auspices of the Navy Board, for the better regulation of certain branches of the service under their management, which would have highly benefited the country, and at the same time have raised him, in all probability, to a much higher and more important office than that which he then filled. But never was the uncertainty of the fairest prospects in this life more strongly exemplified. The incessant labour, both of mind and body, which

which he had for a length of time bestowed upon this object, accompanied by great anxiety for its success, produced the fatal disorder which in one fortnight terminated his valuable life, and deprived the public service of an able, intelligent, and uncorrupt officer; and his family of one who in every relation of domestic life fulfilled his duties in the most exemplary manner. He has left a widow and three infant sons to deplore his loss; and his surviving parents have, for a fourth time, to lament the death of a worthy and affectionate son;—the deaths of three of his brothers, all in the service of their country.

In South-street, the *Right Hon. Lieut.-General Fitzpatrick,* one of the most accomplished men of his age, and whose loss will be irreparable in the extensive circle of his relatives and friends.

At Chelsea, *Mr. Daniel Bunning,* at the advanced age of 79. He lived formerly in May-fair, and was a builder to a considerable extent in Sloane-street and its neighbourhood. He used to term his family the "Tribe of Dan," having had 12 children and 41 grand-children. His songs of "Forty-five" and "Liberty Hall" will live as long as the memory of those who have heard him sing them.

Aged 65, *John Pinkerton, esq.* of Tottenham, an eminent engineer. He was distinguished by suavity of manners and gentleness of temper. As a husband, he was uniformly affectionate; as a parent, he was laudably indulgent; as a friend, he was invariably constant. His firmness and resolution, on some occasions severely tried, were the result of Christian principles. He felt for the distressed, assisted the indigent, and relieved the oppressed. Christian philosophy had taught him the theory of the forgiveness of injuries, and intercourse with mankind, the necessity of its exercise. He was attached to liberty, sacred and civil, on the firmest foundation. He cordially embraced the Unitarian doctrine, and was a serious and devout worshipper. He died at Bath, after a lingering illness.

In the 46th year of his age, *Henry Clifford, esq.* barrister, of Lincoln's Inn. He was the second son of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, brother of Hugh, the fifth Lord Clifford, and of the Hon. Barbara Aston, youngest daughter and co-heir of James, fifth Lord Aston, and niece to Thomas and Edward, Dukes of Norfolk, and to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. He possessed consummate talents, and a great depth of legal knowledge; and in sound judgment and acuteness in determining a difficult point of law, was not surpassed by any in Westminster-Hall. No one was more conversant in the law of elections, or more thoroughly understood the management of electioneering concerns. He was at all times a warm and undaunted advocate of the rights and liberties of the people; and his personal exertions in the extraordinary O. P. contest, will not soon be forgotten. His attachment to the Roman Catholic religion, in which he was born and educated, debarred him from rising to the higher honours and emoluments of his profession; and this disappointment of a laudable ambition, was perhaps the cause of his indulging too freely in the pleasures of the table, by which he shortened a very active life. Through his exertions he had the satisfaction of seeing, in the course of last year, a Catholic chapel established at Chelsea, by which the comforts of their religion were administered to hundreds of infirm and gallant veteran soldiers, who have been disabled in fighting the battles of their country. He had a clear head and a warm heart. About three months before his death, he married Ann Teresa, youngest daughter of Edward Ferrers, of Baddesley-Clinton co. Warwick, esq. the lineal male descendant of the very ancient and illustrious house of Ferrers, the honours and great possessions of which have been carried by females into the families of Shirley and Townshend. He died at Bath, where he had retired for the benefit of his health.

At his house in Bartlet's Buildings, Holborn, after a long illness, *Dr. Marshall,* who for many years held a distinguished rank in the medical profession. He was originally, we understand, teacher of Greek, in the High School, Edinburgh, but having exercised on a pupil what the parents deemed too severe a degree of punishment, the father, a lord of session, pursued him with such an active and formidable resentment, that Mr. Marshall was obliged to leave the situation. He then attended the University of Edinburgh, and in due time took the degree of Doctor of Physic; but before he assumed that character, he became the surgeon of a regiment, and was some time quartered in Jersey. He then came to London, and attended with great regularity the anatomical lectures of the celebrated Dr. Wm. Hunter, and was a student under that eminent professor, at the same time with Mr. Gibbon and Dr. Adam Smith. A vacancy presenting itself on the death of the ingenious Mr. Blackall, a distinguished teacher of anatomy in this metropolis, Dr. Marshall engaged his theatre, and adopted the same profession, connecting with it the general practice of surgery. Some years after, he became a member of the College of Physicians of London, to which office his learning and professional knowledge fully entitled him. He obtained great reputation as a physician, and displayed great humanity, by daily administering to the relief of all persons who had nothing to offer him but the return of grateful feelings. This meritorious exertion of his knowledge he continued till prevented by indisposition, which obliged him some time ago wholly to relinquish his profession.

fession. He was confined to his house several months by a painful disease, which terminated his life in the seventy-first year of his age. His anatomical attainments were great, and his literary qualifications of the higher order. He was never married. It should be mentioned that his prosecutor lived to regret that he had indulged his resentment so far; but what the doctor deemed a calamity, proved the source of fame and fortune, by bringing his talents into a larger sphere of action, and enabling him to shew that benevolence of mind and urbanity of manners which effectually refuted the charge of his enemy, and which all who knew him well, at the time alluded to, knew to be essential features in his character.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Lately, at his seat near Wiemar, in Saxony, well stricken in years, and covered with literary renown, the clebrated *Wieland*, the Voltaire of Germany, and author of a prodigious number of valuable works in verse and prose, of which the Oberon and some others are known to the English public. He was the most distinguished of that galaxy of Literati which, during the last thirty years, have raised the glory of Germany, and among whom we rank Klopstock, Schiller, Kotzebue, Goethe, Kant, Heyne, Bottiger, Nicholai, Müller, Gentz, Eichhorn, Michaelis, and Griesbach. After the decisive battle of Jena, Wieland, who resided near the scene of action, was protected by a special order of the Emperor Napoleon, who afterwards partook of a repast with the old philosopher, at his rural retreat, and conversed with him at great length on the folly and horrors of wars, and on various projects for the establishment of a perpetual peace. In an early number, we hope to be able to present our readers with a full account of this Nestor of literature.

At Rolle, Switzerland, whither he retired after the completion of the education of their Royal Highnesses the Prince Regent and the Duke of York (to whom he was private tutor), in his 86th year, C. de Narbonne Pellet de Salgas.

At St. Helena, Walter Farquhar, esq. commercial resident of the Hon. East India Company at Bauleah, and youngest son of Sir Walter Farquhar, bart.

At St. Petersburgh, of a typhus fever, W. Bentinck, esq. Vice-admiral of the Blue.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Newcastle, Mr. Robert Scott, to Miss Ann Hall, of Fulwell.—Luke Watson, to Miss Mary Appleby.—Mr. Alexander M'Dowell, to Miss Eleanor Ireland.—Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Eleanor Gardner: all of Newcastle.

At Sunderland, Mr. S. Waddell, surgeons' instrument maker, to the daughter of Mr. Fairbridge.

At Lanchester, the Rev. Edward Marshall, to the daughter of George Wardell, esq. of Edmondsley.

At Barningham, Mr. Francis Lamb, to Miss James, both of that place.

Captain O'Docherty, of the 25th regiment, to the daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Murray, of Channelkirk.

At Bothal, Edward Cook, esq. of Blakemoor Hall, to the daughter of John Lawson, esq. of Old Moor, near Morpeth.

At Bishopswearmouth, Mr. James Sutton, of Stockton upon Tees, to Miss Jane Hutton, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. G. Harrison, of Bishopwearmouth, solicitor, to Miss Jane Bell, daughter of William B. esq. of Down Hill.—Mr. John Turner, to Miss Susanna Snaith.—Mr. Thomas Christie, of Bishopwearmouth, master mariner, to Miss Jane Givens, daughter of Mr. John G. of Monkwearmouth Shore.—Mr. John Mitchell, to Miss Eliza Gustard.

At Kirbymoorside, Mr. Robert Petch, solicitor, to the daughter of Mr. Thomas Harrison, solicitor, all of that place.

At Whickham, Mr. Alexander Lishman, of Wallsend, to Miss Temperley, of Dunston Hill.

Mr. Wm. Barnes, of the Snape, to Miss Ann Baty, of Hexham.

Mr. John Hutchinson, shipbuilder, Sunderland, to Miss Crawford, of South Shields.

At Jarrow, Mr. Edward Coxon, to Miss Catharine Ness, both of South Shields.

Died] At Barnardcastle, Mr. W. Hopkins, postmaster, and adjutant in the 1st Durham local militia, aged 58.

At Newcastle, Mr. George Pye, of the West-

West-gate, 70.—Mrs. Wilson, of Gallowgate, 83.—Mr. Andrew Fogo, surgeon, much respected, 69.—Mr. Edward Punshon, of Percy-street,—Mrs. Thorpe, of the Barras-bridge.—George Monkhouse, third son of Miles M. esq.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. John Close, 60. His wife's sister died nearly at the same hour; they were both interred in one grave.—Mr. Coates, schoolmaster, much regretted.—The wife of Mr. John Jones, bookseller.—Mr. Cuthbert Vaux, ship-owner, 62.

Aged 73, Mr. Christopher Dickenson, of Hexham.

Mrs. Meggison, of the Moor, near Morpeth, 71.

At Darlington, Mr. Robert Elliott, 83.

At South Shields, the wife of Captain R. Simpson.—Mrs. Hunter, of Howden Pans.—Mr. Robert Taylor.—Mr. Crowner, master mariner.

Aged 22, Isabella, daughter of Mr. James King, of Saltwellside.

At Alnwick, the wife of Mr. John Lee, 72.

At Hexham, at the house of her son, the Rev. Anthony Hedley, Mrs. Hedley, of Gunnertor.

At Woodhall, near Wetherby, aged 87, William Fenton Scott, esq.

In Durham, Frances, relict of Mr. Thomas Forster, of Claypeth, one of the Society of Friends, aged 88.—Mr. John Rawling.—Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hazlewood, in the prime of life.

At her son's house, of Cott Nook, near Longhorsley, Mrs. Dobson, 90.

At Evenwood, Mr. P. Rogers, 89, much respected.

At Ryton, Mrs. Jane Permilla, 97, formerly of Leadgate.

Aged 69, Jasper Harrison, esq. of Whickham.

At Borrowden, Mr. William Snowdon, jun. farmer.

At Todholes, aged upwards of 100 years, Mr. William Snowdon, formerly a farmer at Hepple, in the parish of Rothbury.

Jacob Watson, of Allendale-town, aged 91 years, one of the Society of Friends.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The inhabitants of Kendal have petitioned against the renewal of the East India Company's charter.

The proprietors of the Lancaster canal, have come to a decision to extend the line northward as far as Kendal. As we look forward, (says the Editor of the Kendal Paper,) at no distant period, to the canal between here and the west sea being carried into effect, such a branch of another canal approaching so nearly to Cumberland, will afford powerful incentives to the junction of the two lines, by which a ready intercourse may be obtained with the rich county of Lancaster, now almost lost to this district from the circuitous nature of the navigation, and connect us also with those districts to the south of Lancaster, with which we have almost no communication.

Married.] At Bothal, Edward Cook, esq. of Blakemoor Hall, to the daughter of John Lawson, esq. of Old Moor.

At Kendal, Mr. John Thompson, to Miss Emma Stubbs, both of Grayrigg.

At Penrith, Mr. John Richardson, of Caldbeck, to Miss Barbary Brown, of Penrith.—Mr. John Beck, to Miss Elizabeth Abbott, both of Penrith.—Mr. John Hutton, to Miss Clark, daughter of the late Mr. T. C. of the Old Brewery, Penrith.

At Carlisle, Mr. Henry Anderson, to Miss Jane Graham.—Mr. George Haugh, son of Mr. John H. of Carlisle, to Miss Catherine Gibson, youngest daughter of Mr. G.—Mr. T. Graham, to Miss Eleanor Berry, both of Carlisle.—Mr. W. Porter, of the parish of Hesket, to Miss Ann Dodd, of Wreay.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Samuel Ryan, to Mrs. Margaret Curwen.—Mr. Henry Lowther, to Miss Isabella Kirkpatrick.—Mr. Thomas Cowen, to Miss Ann Park.

At Warcop, Mr. Gregson, to Miss Richardson, daughter of the late Doctor R. of Appleby.

At Ravenstonedale, Mr. John Fawcett, to Miss Mary Tunstall.—Mr. John Bousfield, to Miss Agnes Graham.

Died.] At Ings, in Hugil, the Rev. Mr. Kilner, 75.

At Kendal, John Postlethwaite, esq. 76: who practised as a solicitor fifty years, and was much respected in his profession. He contributed liberally to several charitable institutions, and the loss of him will be severely felt by the poor.—Mrs. Haley, wife of Mr. H. postmaster.—Mr. James Thompson, of Brigsteer, 87.—Mrs. Elizabeth Teasdale, of Kirkland, 87.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Waite, wife of Mr. R. W. chemist.

At Stockton, Mrs. Raisbeck, 73, mother of Lieutenant-colonel R. of the Stockton volunteer infantry.

Mr. Redhead, of the Crescent, Salford, attorney at law.

At Moat Hall, Mary, the wife of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D.D. and youngest daughter of Henry Thompson, esq. of Kirby Hall.

At Cracrup, in the parish of Stapleton, Archibald Grieve, at the advanced age of 102. Through the whole course of his life he had been blessed with an uninterrupted series of good health, and a remarkable serenity of temper.

Elizabeth, third daughter of I. A. Ingleby, esq. of Laukland Hall, near Settle. "Terris anima major, ad similes evolavit superos."

Major Edward Scott, of the Royal Westmoreland

moreland militia, 58. For nearly the last eight years he commanded the regiment: he was a most affable, good natured, and indulgent character; he will be long and deeply regretted.

At Beckermont, Miss Sarah Hodgson, a maiden lady, 102.

At Penrith, Mrs. Jane Atkinson, 63.—Mrs. Jane Wright, 72.—Miss Mary Graham, 21.—Mrs. Mary Burn, 79.

At Ulverston, Samuel Irton, esq. Lieut.-Colonel in the service of the East India Company, and brother to E. L. Irton, esq. of Irton Hill, near Whitehaven.

At Carlisle, Mr. Nicholson, 54.—Mrs. Ann Wiseman, 48.—Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Daniel Hewson, 19, after a lingering illness.

At Wigton, after a lingering illness, in her 28th year, Miss Ruth Ray, youngest daughter of Mr. R. of Wigton.—Mr. John Hodgson, 63.—Mrs. Mary Potter, at an advanced age.—Mr. W. Blennerhasset, 76; many y ars high constable.

At Workington, Mrs. Elizabeth Pue, 97. She had been 55 years a widow, was of an irreproachable character, and had 4 children, 20 grand children, and 31 great grand children.

Miles Walker, esq. of Rusland.

John Postlethwaite, esq. of Dalton, aged 61.

At Reagill-low-field, after an indisposition of nearly ten years, which he bore with great christian fortitude, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, late of Liverpool, corn merchant.

At Beetham, John Yeates, esq. advanced in years.

At Kirkby Stephen, Mrs. Thompson, mother of Mr. Thompson, surgeon, of that place.

YORKSHIRE.

The Volunteer Infantry of the West Riding have been released from their military engagements, by a letter from the Minister of the Home Department.

Petitions are preparing at Holmfirth, Honley, and the surrounding parts of the country, in favour of Parliamentary Reform, and we are happy to learn that many respectable individuals are exerting themselves to the utmost to promote this glorious work, which we hope will speedily extend to all parts of the kingdom.

At the late Assizes for York, Mr. Parke publicly announced *the extinction of Luddism*, by declining to call on a defendant for trial: he added, "that he hoped this would be considered as a further proof that Government wish to do nothing oppressive to any of his Majesty's subjects, and that their only anxiety has been to restore tranquillity and good order."—Fifteen persons were at these Assizes capitally convicted, amongst whom, one for highway robbery, one for forgery, and John Senior, a bankrupt, for fraudulently concealing his effects, were executed. Robinson, the person convicted of the robbery, solemnly protested his innocence on the scaffold.

A Society has just been established in London, composed of the most eminent freeholders of this county, for the relief and assistance of distressed Yorkshiremen in London. The Lord Mayor of York, the Hon. H. Lascelles, Sir M. Sykes, and other opulent characters, are giving it their most spirited support.

On the 1 th ult. the first stone of a new church, under the establishment, to be called St. James's Church in the Wilderness, was laid at Marshaw Bridge in the parish of Halifax.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. Larard, to Miss Shackles, daughter of Mr. Wm. S.—Mr. Wm. Levett, to Mrs. Ward, relict of Mr. T. W. of Sunderland, and only daughter of the late Francis Gibson, esq. collector of the customs, Whitby.—Mr. J. Epworth, to Miss E. Padget, second daughter of the late Mr. P. of South Cave.—Mr. Cowley, to Miss M. Smith.

At Tibthorpe, Mr. J. Staveley, to Miss Simpson, daughter of M. D. S. esq. of Bainton.

At Cottingham, Mr. Wm. Ringrose, of Hull, merchant, to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of the late T. W. esq. of the former place.

At Barton-upon-Humber, Mr. George Chapman, of Hull, to Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of the late Charles Empson, esq. of Bonby.—Mr. D. Charlesworth, to Miss Eliz. Smith.—Mr. John Young, to Mrs. Eliz. Ferguson.

At Sculcoates, Mr. William Taylor, to Miss Isabella M'Intyre.—Mr. George Ellis, to Caroline, daughter of Mr. William Constable, of Hull.

At Howden, Capt. F. Hutton, of Bridlington, to Miss Eliz. Daniel, second daughter of Mr. Robert D.

At Tadcaster, Mr. R. Smithson, solicitor, of York, to Miss Dyass, of the former place.

At York, Mr. Richard Hancock, of London, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. Jennings, of the former city.

At Otley, Mr. Garnett, paper-maker, to Miss Chadwick, daughter of the late Rev. C. C. of Sheffield.

At Sheffield, Mr. Thomas May, jun. to Miss Ann May, both of Catcliffe.

At Kirbymoorside, Robert Petch, esq. solicitor, to Miss Harrison, daughter of Mr. Thomas H. all of that place.

Mr. T. Motley, jun. of Leeds, to Hannah, third daughter of T. Russell, esq. of Pontefract.

At Huddersfield, Mr. D. Young, merchant, of Leeds, to Miss Langley, daughter of the late Mr. L. of the former place.

At

At Kirby-Hill, Mr. James Swetman, to Miss Lucy Hale, daughter and coheiress of the Rev. James S. H. of the above place.

Died.] At Hull, aged 43, Andrew Hollingworth, esq. mayor. This truly respectable gentleman had twice served the office of chief magistrate, in a manner highly creditable to himself, and satisfactory to the public. Nor was he less estimable in the domestic relations. His death is generally and deservedly lamented.—Aged 44, Thomas Moxon, esq.—Mrs. Cressey, aged 58.—The wife of Mr. Joseph Woodcock.—Mrs. Potts, wife of Mr. J. P.—Aged 19, Rachel, youngest daughter of the late Captain Collender.—Mr. John Watkin, master mariner.—Mr. J. Briggs.

To the great grief of his family, his church, his pupils, and his friends, the Rev. Edward Williams, D.D. Theological Tutor of the Independent College, Rotherham, and Pastor of the Independent Church, at Masbro'. The loss of such a man may be justly esteemed a public calamity. He lived only to promote the best interests of man; and to these sublime objects he devoted a mind of very uncommon powers. To a singular comprehension of thought, depth of penetration, and accuracy of judgment, he added all the ample stores of knowledge, which the best improvement of eminent talents could furnish. Though possessed of general Literature and Science in a very unusual degree, Theology was his darling pursuit. Hither he bent his chief energies, and with how much success his numerous important publications will best testify. As the holy scriptures were his daily study, so he copied closely, both in his general conduct, and in the habitual state of his mind, the lovely exemplars of excellence there exhibited. His soul was the residence of every amiable grace and of every exalted virtue. His memory will be respected by posterity; but it will be peculiarly cherished by all who were intimately acquainted with him, and especially in the hearts of those ministers and students, who have had the benefit of his instructions.

At Welton, aged 74, Mr. Wm. Paine.

At Woodkirk, aged 80, Mrs. Whitaker, relict of Mr. I. W. of Lee Green.

Aged 80, Mrs. Burton, widow of Mr. R. B. surgeon, last surviving sister of Alderman Dickons, all of Beverley.

At Acomb, aged 82, Wm. Burstall, esq.

At Market Weighton, aged 58, Mr. Marmaduke Clarke, brother to the late Rev. Dr. C. of Hull.

At York, aged 76, Major Edgar, assistant inspector general of barracks in that district; and a few days afterwards his Lady, aged 60. She was daughter of Lord Reay.—Aged 74, Mrs. Brooke, widow of W. B. esq. of Killingbeck. A most exemplary wife; and affectionate mother to her children, whose death she lived to deplore.

Mr. John Dibb, of Beeston-Hill, 73.

Mrs. Beard, the wife of Mr. George B. school-master, Hunslet.

Delia, daughter of John Rawson, esq. of Stoney Royd, near Halifax, 19.

At Wood-Hall, near Wetherby, William Fenton Scott, esq. whose loss will be severely felt and deeply regretted by his relatives and friends, 67.

At Stainforth, in her 91st year, Jeanette, relict of Mr. T. Foster.

Mr. John Willoughby, of Wykeham, chief constable for the division of Pickering Lyth, 48.

Mr. Woodcock, of Pontefract, attorney-at-law, 76.

At Whitby, aged 65, deeply regretted, the wife of Mr. George Clarke, of that place, bookseller.

At Leeds, Mrs. Mary Walker, mother to Mr. John W.—Mr. Wm. Prince.—Mrs. Wilks, relict of Edward W. gentleman.

Mr. William Wood, of Leeds.

Aged 33, Mr. Wm. Paul, of Holbeck, for nearly twenty years a Local-preacher and Class-leader in the Methodist Connexion.

Aged 52, the Rev. Richard Paver, vicar of Ledsham, and rector of Kirk Smeaton. The circumstances of his death were awfully sudden—as he was riding in company with his son, apparently in full health, he was seized with a fit, fell from his horse, and expired in a few minutes, without uttering a word. Few men have been more generally known, and more universally respected.

LANCASHIRE.

A destructive fire broke out on the night (of the 29th of March,) in the New-market, Manchester. Four very extensive warehouses were entirely consumed, and a loss sustained amounting to upwards of £80,000.

At the Assizes for Lancaster, an indictment was preferred against Thomas Creevey, esq. M. P. for an alledged libel against R. Kirkpatrick, esq. Inspector General of taxes at Liverpool. It appeared that Mr. C. had, in the course of a speech in the House of Commons, designated the office of Mr. K. as that of a common informer, and insinuated that he received a large annuity for undertaking to screw up persons' assessments to the extent of his own imagination. An erroneous report of this speech having appeared in the *Liverpool Mercury*, Mr Creevey sent a correct account to the printer, who accordingly inserted it. Mr. Parke, Counsel for the prosecution, after commenting on the above passage, which he declared to be a scandalous and defamatory libel, said, if the defendant had only spoken the speech in

in Parliament, it might have been impossible to convict him; but having published it, he was answerable, if it contained libellous matter, just the same as for the publication of a libel of any other description. He quoted the trial of *The King* v. *Lord Abingdon*, as a case in point.—Mr. Brougham, on behalf of Mr. Creevey, maintained, in the first place, that any person had a right to publish a correct account of proceedings in Parliament; and secondly, that the publication was not a libel.—Sir S. Le Blanc stated his opinion that the publication in question was a libel, and that it was no extenuation to say that it was the report of a speech in Parliament.—The jury returned a verdict of *guilty* This verdict is to undergo the revision of the Upper Courts, in order, as Mr. Brougham expressed it, to ascertain "whether it be the law of the land or the law of Parliament, that any reporter may print, as the speech of a Member of Parliament, that which he did NOT speak, and that Members of Parliament alone are to be interdicted by the terrors of fine and imprisonment from publishing what they DID say."

A Church is about to be built at Litherland, by Public Subscription.

Married.] At Liverpool, Thomas Tatterstall, jun. esq. to Miss Barlow, of Bridge-street, Manchester.—Mr. S Weatherill, to Miss M. Fardo.—Mr. J. Appleton, to Miss Fardo.—Mr. James Page, merchant, to Miss E. M. Bradley, of Jamaica.—Mr. W. Lloyd, to Mrs. Spike.—Mr. W. Williams, to Miss Anne Hughes.—Mr. Mendell, to Miss Hall.—Mr. W. Curry, attorney, to Miss Ann Grattan, second daughter of Mr. W. G.—Mr. G. L. Bolton, son of the late G. B. esq. banker, of Preston, to Miss L. Nixon, late of Warrington.—G. H. Falconar, esq. of Woodcot, Lieut. in the Scotch Greys, to the youngest daughter of the late Capt. M'Leod, of the Marines.—Mr. S. M'Dowal, jun. to the daughter of Mr. J. Longton.—Mr. T. Gardner, jun. to Miss Quirk, daughter of P. Q. esq. of Toxteth Park.

At Ingleton, Mr. John Coates, late of Kirkby-Lonsdale, to Miss Dent, only daughter of Mr. T. D. of the former place.

Mr. W. H. Smith, to Miss Hall, both of Lancaster.

Mr. John Raby, to Miss Bella Edmonson, both of Great Eccleston.

Mr. John King, of Burnley, to Miss Mary Hall, of Preston.

At Manchester, Mr. E. Sale, to Miss Mary Anne Birch.—Mr. John Makin, to Miss Pierce.—Mr. T. Lees, to Alice, third daughter of Mr. James Lees, of Salford.—Mr. R. Jones, of Manchester, to Miss Sarah Lyon, of Liverpool.

At Kirkby-moorside, Mr. Robert Petch, solicitor, to the daughter of Mr. Thomas Harrison, solicitor, all of that place.

At Warrington, Mr. J. Norman, of Sankey, to Miss Pennington, only daughter of Mr. J. P. of Warrington.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. J. Kennedy, relict of Mr. J. Macrae, merchant.—In George-street, Mrs. Runcorn.—James Wolfe, eldest son of Mr. F. W.—Capt. W. Thomas, jun. of the sloop Fanny, of Beaumaris.—Mr. R. Briggs, Ranelagh-street, 30.—Mr. Thomas Crowthers, of Tythebarn-street, 19.—Mr. John Ashton.—Mrs. Hammond, Great George-street, 65.—Mr. Patrick Kewley. Benson-street, 69.

At Naworth Castle, Susan, the wife of Thomas Ramshay, esq.

At Lancaster, aged 56, Mr. R. Eskrigge.—Mrs. Whiteside, relict of Mr. R. W.—Mr. William Skirrow, bookseller and stationer.—Aged 67, Mrs. Cook, wife of Mr. T. C. of Lancaster.—Mrs. Savage, wife of Mr. J. S.

Mr. John Moss, of Longton, 60.

Mr. W. Jackson, of Warton.

Mr. Thomas Fildes, of Manchester.

In the Isle of Man, aged 64, Mrs. Harrison, wife of T. H. esq. of Spring Valley.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Bowden, Mr. John Walker, son of Mr. W. of Dunham Massey, to Miss Taylor, of Flixton.

At Acton, Mr. J. Royle, of Hargrave, to Mary, daughter of Mr. John Hockenhull, of Brindley.

Died.] At an advanced age, Mr. J. Vernon, of Winsford.

At Pendleton, after a long illness, Edward Erasmus Deacon, M.D.

DERBYSHIRE.

Fourteen prisoners received sentence of death at the Derby assizes; and the Derby paper states, that Sir Vicary Gibbs left them all for execution. We hope there is some mistake in this statement.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Isaac Alexander, to Miss Sarah Cottrell, both of Belper.

At Chesterfield, Mr J. Smith, of Ulley, to Miss Alsop, of the former place.

At Bakewell, Mr. T. Hyde, of Waterswallows, to Miss Ann Gould, of Bakewell.

Died.] At Taddington, Alice Buckley, in the 107th year of her age.

At Derby, Mrs. Smith, widow of J. S. esq. of Gainsbro'.

At Higham, Mr. W. Clayton.

Mr. G. Turner, of Duffield.

At Mansfield, Mr. F. Ellis.

Agnes, daughter of Richard Arkwright, jun. esq. of Ashborne Hall.

Aged 91, the Rev. Owen Lloyd; 44 years vicar of Stapenhill, in Derbyshire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Footitt, to Miss Mary Asling.—Mr. G. Hovey,

Hovey, eldest son of Mr. H. of Park row, to Miss Lee.

Mr. H. Butler, of Newark, to Miss Ann Bilbie, daughter of the late Mr. R. B. Mansfield-road.

Mr. P. Anderson, to Miss Needham, daughter of Mr. N. all of Newark.

At Normanton-upon-Trent, Mr. A. Newton, of Welow, to Miss Jane Broom.

At Weston, Mr. R. Giles, schoolmaster, to Miss Eliz. Coe.

At South Normanton, Mr. Mark Breeden, aged 29, eldest son of Mr. Thomas B. of Normanton Woodhouse, to Miss Eliz. Wagstaff, aged 59, late of Carnfield Hall, a lady of vast fortune and accomplishments.

Died.] Mr. W. Birkett, Derby-road.

At Orston, Mr Mingford, a most exemplary character. He had many years been pastor to a flock of the Baptist persuasion.

Miss Freeth, of Standard-hill, daughter of the late Mr. Daniel F. She had been for many years confined to her room by a nervous complaint.

At Nottingham, aged 64, Mr. R. Bagg. —Aged 17, Sarah, third daughter of Mr. J. Clayton, Jew-lane.—Mrs. Russell, aged 64, —Mr. Thomas Renshaw, aged 38, High-pavement.—John Young, gent. 88.—Mr. T. Cheetham, of Brewhouse-yard, 84.—In Carlton-street, Mrs. Ann Wilkinson, 83.

At Saxondale, near Bingham, Mrs. Horsepool, wife of Mr. W. H.

At Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mr. R. Jenkinson, surgeon.

At Newark, Mr. J. Pollington, 78.—Mrs. Lant.—Mr. John Holmes, 68.—Mrs. Alice Pacy, 72.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Rev. SAMUEL ELSDALE, of Surfleet, has recently published, a third edition of his Poems, under the title of "Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell," &c. for the benefit of the Lunatic Asylum at Lincoln; towards which institution he has benevolently paid thirty guineas on account of the two former editions of the same little work.

One of the members for the city of Lincoln lately paid to every freeman who had promised him his vote three guineas, as his colleague had previously done!

At Lincoln assizes, Luke Bland and John Milson, overseers of the parish of Binbrook, were prosecuted for a conspiracy, in having brought about a marriage between Catherine Cunningham, a pauper belonging to that parish, and Francis Cunningham, a pauper of the parish of Ludborough, and thereby throwing the charge of the female pauper upon the latter parish. They were found *guilty*.

Died.] At Stamford, Mrs. Lafargue. This lady died in the same week as her brother, the late Dr. Torkington, one of the prebendaries of Worcester cathedral.

At Saundby, near Gainsbro', Mr. W. Whaley, an opulent farmer of that place.

At Grantham, in his 73d year, universally respected, Mr. John Eggleston, father of Mr. E. of Bridlesmith gate, Nottingham. As a parent, he was kind and affectionate; as a friend, upright and sincere: and as a Christian, conscientious and devout. By his death, society is deprived of a valuable member—religion of a strenuous supporter—and the poor of a kind and generous benefactor.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A labouring man of Loughborough now rents a piece of potatoe ground, more than a quarter of a mile from his house, at a penny a yard, which is at the rate of upwards of *twenty pounds an acre*. The same ground, about two years ago, anterior to the sale of Earl Moira's estates in that neighbourhood, was rented of his Lordship at *only four pounds an acre*.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. W. Hester, to Miss Robinson.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. J. Bostock, of Osgathorpe, to Miss Mugliston, only daughter of the late Mr. M. of Blackfordby.

At Cosby, Mr. T. Parkinson, surgeon, son of Dr. Parkinson, of Loughborough, to Miss Ann Miles, of Cosby.

At Heather, Mr. Sowter, of Castle Donnington, to Miss E. Bradley.

At Loughborough, Mr. G. Fowkes, Rothley, to Miss M. Bywater, eldest daughter of Mr. B. Rothley House.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. B. Spriggs, to Miss R. Hickling.

Died.] It is with sincere regret (says the Editor of the Leicester Chronicle) we have to announce the death of the Rev. Thomas Robinson, vicar of St. Mary's, in this town, after a short illness of a few hours. The life and character of this divine will, doubtless, be delineated by some able pen, well qualified to do justice to their acknowledged merits. He had resided in Leicester thirty-nine years, thirty-four of which he had held the living of St. Mary's. In the earlier part of his residence in this town, he had to contend against the most vehement prejudices: an unwearied perseverance in his parochial labours, joined with an uncommon share of conciliatory manners and active benevolence, soon left his worst enemies no ground of objection, save envy at his extraordinary success. There is scarcely any beneficial establishment, for the good of his fellow townsmen, that does not owe much of its prosperity to his indefatigable exertions; of many of them he was the parent and patron. Those who unjustly suspected him of being sordid, should remember how little he reserved for his own enjoyment—how largely he contributed to the wants of others. That was surely a blameless avarice, which was prodigal

digal in services, and lavish of blessings to the needy and afflicted, which equally dispensed temporal comforts and the more exalted benediction of eternal glory and beatitude. His pulpit discourses were distinguished by perspicuity, and his delivery was earnest and animated. He has published four volumes of Scripture Characters—The Christian System, in three volumes—A Work on the Prophecies—and a few single Sermons and Addresses on particular occasions. It is probable, in the course of his ministry, in the exercise of which he had experienced but few interruptions, that he had exhorted public congregations FOUR THOUSAND TIMES! The attachment of his parishioners and hearers is strongly evinced in the general expression of despair of ever seeing his pulpit so effectively supplied. He was in his 64th year; and, till lately, was considered as having an excellent constitution."

The same animated writer pays the following tribute to another of his townsmen: "Scarcely have we had time to collect and call home our scattered thoughts on the melancholy catastrophe which we have sustained in the death of one eminent and much-beloved fellow townsman, than we are called upon to mourn anew for another public loss, in the demise of Mr. Ludlam, surgeon, of this town; who, after an acute and painful illness, terminated a short but most honourable career, cut off in the highest prospect of professional eminence. We have rarely to record examples of such useful and meritorious attainments, blended with such suavity and urbanity of manners—such tender sympathy, with such unmoved firmness—a happy union which renders him a valuable and most amiable character, both in public and private life. He has left a wife and four children to deplore the premature loss of a husband and father, who shone forth as a conspicuous model of every domestic virtue."

At Hinckley, in the bloom of life, Miss Lucy Smith, daughter of the late Mr. J. S.

Thomas Martin, one of the members of the Unitarian congregation at Hinckley.

At Leicester, Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. E. Parsons, 18.—Mrs. Mary Simons.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sutton, of the New-works, widow of Mr. T. S.—Mrs. Bates, mother of Mr. R. B.

In her 37th year, the wife of Joseph Herbert, of New Basford.

At Ouston, Mr. Cole.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the Stafford Assizes, William Howe, alias John Wood, was found guilty of the murder of Mr. Benjamin Robins, on the 18th of December last, near Stourbridge, by shooting him in the back. The prisoner protested his innocence at and after the trial, but on the scaffold he confessed the crime. This wretch is suspected of having committed many other horrid deeds and murders. It had been proved that he went by five or six different names. He had a wife and two children in London, as well as those in Worcestershire. He is strongly suspected to have been the murderer of Mr. William Joachim, of Pratt-place, on the night of June 1, 1808, as he was returning home across the fields from Mary-le-bonne. The watch found upon Howe, when taken into custody, proves to have been Mr. J.'s.

Married.] At Seighford, Mr. W. Cook, of Stafford, to Mrs. Simpole, of the former place.

At Eccleshall, William B. Meeke, esq. of Johnson Hall, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Vernon Cotton, esq. of Lea House.

At Marchington, near Uttoxeter, the Rev. H. Bennett, to Miss Mouseley, of Agardsley Park, Needwood Forest.

At Lichfield, Edward Rabone, esq. of Smethwick, to Miss E. Jee, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Caldmoor, aged 19, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Smith, attorney, Walsall.

At Lichfield, aged 53, Mr. C. Webb, of that city.

At Cheadle, Mary Keates, wife of Mr. John K. 24.

Mrs. Beech, relict of John B. esq. of Shaw, near Cheadle.

Aged 71, Mrs. Gilbert, of Stafford, formerly of Great Haywood.

The Rev. J. Best, 64, prebendary of the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, vicar of Sedgley, and perpetual curate of Bilston, Staffordshire.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A shocking murder was lately committed in Cotton Street, Birmingham, by one Britain, who, on an unfounded suspicion of infidelity, beat out his wife's brains with an iron bar. They were in bed in the same room with their two sons, one seventeen years old, the other eight: the eldest, awakened by the blows, saw his father at the horrid work, and wrenched the bar from his hand. He has been committed for trial.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Robert Webb, attorney, to Miss C. M. Tart.—Mr. M'Master, of Dublin, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Bielby, of Newhall-street.—W. Jeffreys, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Ann, second daughter of Alexander Forrest, esq. of Warstone House.—Mr. J. Barrett, of Coventry, to Miss M. Catterns, of Exhall.

At Aston, Mr. W. Hicks, of Camphill, 76, to Mrs. Ann Hancox, late of Deritend, 72.

At Oldswinford, Mr. T. Spinney, druggist, to Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. John Bennett, both of Worcester.

At Rowington, Mr. James Loveday, of Warwick,

Warwick, to Miss Tibbetts, eldest daughter of Mr. W. T. of Wroxall.

At Hatton, Mr. R. Tibbetts, of Wroxall, to Miss E. Ball, eldest daughter of Mr. T. B. of Hatton.

At Hampton-in-Arden, Mr. C. Byrn, of Warwick, to Miss E. Osborn, youngest daughter of Mr. O. of Hampton Hall.

At Blymhill, Mr. R. Triggar, of Madeley Court, to Miss Brew, of Blymhill.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 41, Mrs. Fantham, wife of Mr. James F. of Digbeth.—Mrs. Beale, wife of Mr. J. B.—Mr. James Shakespear, 39, of Bartholomew-street.—Miss E. Chapman, youngest daughter of Mr. W. C. of Snow Hill.—Mr. J. Reddell, 51.—Mrs. Spurrier, wife of Mr. John S. of Lancaster-street.

At Harborne, Mrs. Gray, wife of Mr. J. G.

Frances, second daughter of J. Skey, esq. of the Hyde, near Upton upon Severn.

Mr. Noah Rollason, of Coventry, upwards of 25 years proprietor of the Coventry Mercury.

Mr. Richard Chattock, jun. of Solihull.—Rebecca, second daughter of Mr. T. Harborne, of Solihull.—In his 65th year, the Rev. J. Eyre, master of the Free School, at Solihull. This most respectable man was equally distinguished by the solidity of his understanding and the benevolence of his heart. By his death society has sustained a very great, and his numerous family an irreparable loss.

At the Apollo House, in the prime of life, Henry Thomas Murcott, esq. the representative of an ancient family of Ladbrooke.

In her 89th year, Mrs. Mary Smith, of Castle Bromwich, relict of Mr. T. S.

SHROPSHIRE.

At these assizes was tried the long-expected action brought by Sir Richard Corbett, bart. to recover from the Rev. Archdeacon Corbett, of Longnor, considerable estates in that county and Montgomeryshire, which had been devised by will in 1764, by Sir Richard Corbett, bart. to the plaintiff's father, Charles Corbett, a bookseller in London, and his issue male; and in default of such issue, to another branch of his family, of which the defendant is now the representative. In 1770, Charles C. became a bankrupt, and in 1771, Sir Richard executed a codicil, taking Charles C. and his issue out of the limitations of his will, and letting in the subsequent remainders. The only ground the plaintiff had, was the alleged incompetency of the testator to make the codicil by which he was excluded; ample evidence to prove the contrary, however, was adduced, and a verdict therefore was given for the defendant. Sir Charles C. the plaintiff, sued *in forma pauperis*, having been reduced to the situation of a labourer in the warehouses of the East India Company.

Preston, for the murder of Mr. Bruce and his servant, was tried at these assizes; and the evidence, though wholly circumstantial, was so satisfactory, that the jury almost instantly pronounced a verdict of guilty.

Married.] Mr. Edward Jones, of Madeley Wood, to Miss Sarah Bucknall, of Madeley.

At Halesowen, Mr. Thomas Hurley, of Bristnal-fields, to Miss Lucy Taylor, of Round's-green, near Oldbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. England, to Miss Whitehouse, of Dudley.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Samuel Crawshaid, of Huddersfield, to Mrs. S. E. Harvey, of the former place.

Died.] Aged 39, Henry Dangerfield, esq. of Mathon.

At Dudley, Mr. Z. Parkes, ironmaster, of Holly-hall.—Mr. John Marsh, of Shavers.

Mrs. Herbert relict of Mr. John H. of Powick farm, near Worcester.

In the Tything, aged 90, Mrs. Harrison, relict of R. H. esq. of Temple-lawn.

At Worcester, Mrs. Sheridan, relict of the late Charles Francis Sheridan, formerly secretary at war in Ireland, and the elder brother of the Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. G. Williams, of Foregate-street.—The Rev. Clement Weetman, Catholic priest, of Grafton, near Bromsgrove.—Dr. W. Kirkland, an eminent physician, formerly of Chelmsford, and late of Bath.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

On the 16th of March, the harbour and canal of the Severn and Wye Railway at Lydney, was opened for business. The bed of the lock is parallel with low-water in the river; and the height of the tide in the lock was 23 feet, and in the canal and bason 13 feet; which is water enough to admit brigs of 300 tons. The canal and bason are 200 yards in length; and the railway, from the bason to Lidbrock, on the river Wye, is 11 miles long, and, with the collateral branches in the forest, forms nearly 30 miles of railway. This work, which has been executed in three years, will be of great importance to the public, as it will form a communication at all times between the Severn and the Wye, and in a great degree supply the defective navigation of the latter river, so much felt by the county of Hereford, as well as afford safety and protection to the numerous vessels navigating the Severn in tempestuous seasons.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 84, Mrs. Bullock, of Castle-street.

Aged 57, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J. of Sellack, near Ross.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] In his 71st year, Mr. Caleb Evans, of Pontypool. He was an active and useful member of the community; when, at length, the infirmities of old age (that incurable disease) stole upon him, and terminated in his dissolution. He possessed a good understanding, a cheerful disposition, and a benevolent heart. To the last he retained his faculties, and expired with the humble expectation of an admission into a better world. His hope was founded on the declarations of mercy made in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, who hath brought life and immortality to light! In his last illness, which he bore with an exemplary fortitude and resignation, he often repeated these lines:

Leave dull mortality behind,
And fly beyond the grave!—*Watts.*

Beloved and respected throughout life, it is not a matter of surprise that a more than usually large concourse of people should follow his remains to the tomb. They were happy in paying the last token of respect to his memory. His bier was borne from his own door, about one hundred yards, by his three sons, and younger son-in-law; agreeable to an ancient and affecting custom of the principality. Having thought much on religious subjects, his views were rational, aiming to shun the extremes of enthusiasm and superstition, whilst he felt a strong aversion to every species of uncharitableness and bigotry. Most honourable were his ideas of the Supreme Being. To do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God, was, in his opinion, the sum and substance of Christianity. He, and the late Dr. Caleb Evans, of Bristol, were brothers' children. His eldest son, agreeably to the desire of the deceased, improved the event of his death at Worship-street, from Job xiv. 1, 2. —"Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble—he cometh forth like a flower and is cut down—he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not." His selection of this passage did not arise from his having had a more than ordinary portion of anxiety attaching to his lot; but his mind, bending beneath the pressure of years, was much impressed with the evanescent nature and constant vicissitudes of mortality. He was a good father; few parents were more interested in the welfare and prosperity of their offspring:

Some feelings are to mortals given,
With less of earth in them than Heav'n;
And, if there be a human tear,
From passion's dross refin'd and clear,
A tear so limpid and so meek,
It would not stain an angel's cheek,
'Tis that which pious parents shed
Upon their duteous children's head!—*Scott.*

Throughout life he was the lover of peace, as well as the friend of civil and religious liberty. Filial affection, with a tremulous hand, consecrates this very summary account to a beloved parent's memory.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A numerous and very respectable meeting was held in the Guildhall of the city of Bristol, on the 25th of March, the Mayor of Bristol in the chair, for the formation of an Association in aid of the Church Missionary Society. The Rev. Josiah Pratt, the secretary of the society, explained to the meeting its object, constitution, and proceedings; disavowing all hostility or rivalry to other institutions formed for similar purposes, but forcibly urging on the members of the established church their high obligation to come forward and take their share in attempting the conversion of the heathen world. J. S. Harford, jun. esq. in a very elegant speech, moved the first resolution, which was ably seconded by the Rev. T. T. Biddulph. The principal clergy and gentlemen of Bristol took a share in the business of the day, or have given their support to the Bristol Church Missionary Association. The most perfect cordiality prevailed; and few meetings have witnessed such a display of commanding talent, fervid eloquence, and elevated piety. Sermons were preached during the week, by the Rev. Edward Burn, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, the Rev. Henry Budd, the Rev. Thomas Scott, and the Rev. Basil Woodd. The interchange of kindness among the various denominations of Christians, was not the least triumph of this occasion; the Dissenters shutting up their places of worship to enable their congregations to attend the church sermons, and both the preachers and speakers expressing the most earnest wishes for the success of all similar institutions. The Duke of Beaufort is patron, and the Mayor of Bristol, and members for the city for the time being, are vice-presidents. The Rev. James Vaughan, and the Rev. Fountain Elwin, are secretaries; and Thomas Daniel, esq. treasurer. The contributions will amount, it is supposed, to two thousand pounds. Trinkets and ornaments have been given to the value of not much less than one hundred pounds. An account of the meeting is preparing for publication.

A petition is preparing at Tewkesbury, similar to that of London, against itinerant auctioneers.

A new edifice is expected to be raised at Gloucester, for the administration of justice; the grand jury having represented the impropriety of the shire-hall for that purpose, in which Justice Bailey concurred.

A Bill has been presented to parliament, for erecting a new gaol, house of correction, and penitentiary house, in the borough of Tewkesbury.

Married.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Smith, of Little Witcomb, to Miss Bubb, of Bentham.

S. Hands, esq. of Stanway, to Miss Lowe, of Stanton.

Mr. Benj. Neville, to Miss S. Hopkins, both of Stanway.

Mr. Merritt, of Overbury, to Miss Kirby, of Tewkesbury.

Mr. John Bird, to Miss B. Walkley, daughter of Mr. Jas. W. both of Kingstanley.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. W. Benger, of the Barton, to Miss H. Playne, of Ball's Green.

Mr. Geo. Clutterbuck, of Cirencester, to Miss Perry, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac P. of Bath.

At Berkeley, Thos. Edw. Bevan, esq. of Cowslip-green, Somerset, to Mrs. Hicks, of Peddington-house, widow of the Rev. Tho. H. formerly vicar of Bagpath.

At Tetbury, G. M. B. Napier, esq. of East Pennard House, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. P. Paul, esq. of Highgrove House.

Died.] At Cirencester, Mr. Daniel Bowly, aged 20, second son of Mr. Devereux Bowly, banker of that place. His decease was occasioned by the rupture of an artery; and thus he has been suddenly snatched from the bosom of a sympathizing family, and from a circle of relatives and friends who deeply deplore their loss.

Mrs. Dauncey, wife of Mr. D. of Churchdown.

In the prime of life, Mr. N. Whitcomb, of Hill-house Farm, Yate.

Aged 88, Mrs. Rose, of Charlton Kings.

At Lodgemore, aged 86, Mrs. Scott, relict of T. S. esq. of London.

B. Tidmarsh, esq. of Beckford.

Mr. Henry Tucker, only son of Mrs. S. T. of Sistor.

At Gloucester, aged 81, Mr. John Spilman, of Barton-street.—Mrs. Matthews, wife of Captain M. of the Royal North Gloucester Militia.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Madegon.—Aged 63, John Boles Watson, esq. many years manager and proprietor of the Gloucester and Cheltenham theatres. The loss of this gentleman will be long regretted by the public, and severely felt by his relatives and friends. In proof of Mr. Watson's public spirit, it may be proper to notice the erection, a few years since, (unaided by any other hand) of the present Cheltenham theatre, at an expense of 8000*l.*; and as one among numerous instances of his benevolence, may be adduced his recent donation (far exceeding that of any other individual) of twenty guineas in aid of the Cheltenham public dispensary.

At Upton-on-Severn, aged 78, Mrs. Skillern, sister of W. Long, esq. of the same place.

At Bristol, Mr. John Cheston Hobbs, well known in that city as a Musician, and esteemed among his friends for his private virtues and his superior intelligence. His talents were, however, respected beyond the verge of his native city, for his extraordinary acuteness in a science, the *mother* perhaps of all the other sciences, but, like other parents, treated with contempt in her decrepitude; we mean "the celestial science of Astrology." Mr. Hobbs, however, did not practise this art for pecuniary profit; but as a liberal study for the gratification of his leisure hours and of some old-fashioned philosophers, who cultivated his correspondence, and who were always gratified by the singular perspicacity of his observations on life and manners, whatever might be the qualified credit which they gave to his prognostics. Analysing the human character through the methodical arrangements of Genethlical Astrology, no man discriminated in regard to the pretensions and characters of public men and crowned heads more accurately than Mr. Hobbs; and, if his talents were hid under a bushel, and his fortunes suffered under the shadow of a cloud, he bore adversity in common with his favourite art, and perhaps too in consequence of associations with it, ever present in the minds of his friends. As his philosophy had, however, taught him to moderate his expectations, (the golden rule which never fails to secure happiness) so he was always cheerful; and he lived and died a proof, that knowledge is power in the moral as well as in the physical world. Mr. H. was a frequent correspondent of the independant Bristol Papers, and he contributed to an Astrological Miscellany published in 1793, some papers distinguished by much vigour of thought, under the signature of Mercurius.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A fire broke out in the Paper-Mill, in the parish of Pippard, near Henley, which communicating to the Flour-Mill, both were destroyed in about two hours, together with a great quantity of paper, flour, and corn.

Married.] J. H. Byles, esq. of Shiplake-house, to Isabella, daughter of William Duncan, esq. of Lyncomb.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Bennet, wife of Mr. B. of St. Ebbe's.—Mr. Brockless, of Osney-mill.—Mrs. Curtis, aged 82.

Mr. Janaway, of Cowley.

At Caversham, Grove, Mrs. Gardner, widow of R. G. esq.

Mr. George Ward, of Banbury.

Mrs. Kent, wife of Mr. K. surgeon, of Great Milton.

Mrs. King, widow of the Rev. T. K. D. D. late Chancellor of Lincoln, and rector of Woodstock.

Aged 51, Mrs. Bedding, wife of Mr. B. of South Hinksey.

Mr.

Mr. Richard Kersey, of Stadhampton.

Rev. E. Seagrave, rector of Westcot-Barton.

Aged 73, Mrs. Sanders, of Garsington.

Mr. John Skinner, maltster, of Bampton.

Mrs. Davis, widow of Mr. G. D. of the Oxford canal office.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Chesham, Bucks, the Rev. John Cockin, of Holmfirth, to Miss Bovingdon, daughter of the late Mr. James B. of Bovingdon.

At Langley, J. Paine, esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir R. B. Harvey, bart. of Langley-park.

Mr. J. Westbrook, of Cookham, to Miss Denham, of Hombledon.

Died.] Aged 74, Mrs. Bourne, widow of the late Rev. Mr. B. curate of Quainton.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] R. Jerman, of Baldock, to Esther, only daughter of the late J. Miller, of Ware.

J. Bunny, esq. solicitor, of Newbury, to Clara, only daughter of S. Slocock, esq. of the same place.

At Berkhampstead, Mrs. Mary Hovell, widow of J. H. esq. barrister-at law.

At Hadleigh, in his 66th year, Mr. W. M. Thackeray, youngest brother of the late Mr. T. T. of Cambridge.

At Bennington, aged 90, the Rev. John Haggard, who had been rector of that parish 58 years.

At Tring, Mrs. Bannister, wife of the Rev. Marmaduke B. minister of that parish.

At Corney Bury, R. Wogdon, esq. aged 78 years.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woburn, Mr. Thornton, of Redborough, to Miss Parker, third daughter of Mr. P. surgeon, Woburn.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At Northampton, T. Evans was convicted of a burglary in the house of R. Dent. It appeared that the wretch, after having robbed the house, injured the person of the wife of the said Dent, for which offence he was a second time tried, convicted, and left for execution.

Died.] Aged 86, Mr. Nathanial Collis, a well-known bookseller, and truly respectable character, of Kettering.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

On the 22d of March, the University of Cambridge was again thrown into considerable alarm, by a fire breaking out at Sidney College. The flames were got under without much damage. It was discovered between nine and ten in the evening.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Saunders, of Sise-lane, London, to Miss Nicholson, second daughter of Mr. J. N. bookseller, opposite the Senate-house.

At Dullingham, Mr. John King, of Beelsby, to Miss King, daughter of Mr. R. K. of Camoise-hall, Wood-ditton.

Died.] At Cambridge, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Finch, sen. relict of Mr. Joshua F. formerly an alderman of this corporation.

Aged 22, Mr. A. Humphreys, of Trumpington.

At Buckden, Mrs. Beresford.

At March, Isle of Ely, Mrs. Mary Marchant.

Aged 58, the Rev. Leonard Shelford, rector of North Tuddenham.

At Linton Coxheath, aged 66, Clement Taylor, esq. who by great practical good skill and management in his farming concerns and business, as a land-surveyor, in which he was equalled by few and excelled by none, acquired a very considerable fortune. He was a staunch Whig, and the firm and tried friend of his old and valued friend Filmer Honywood, and one of his best inspectors in his various contests for the county; and particularly at the election for the year 1790, when that good and honourable man was deprived, by a train of unforeseen events, of the co-operation and assistance of his respectable colleague the Hon. C. Marsham; and when he was singly opposed to a coalition, between the professed friends of one candidate, and the avowed enemies to the principles of both, to the clamours of bigotry and superstition, excited by the recent attempt to repeal the Test Act, and to the influence of government, at all times, from local circumstances, very extensive, and increased, at that particular juncture, by the support of the India Company, the personal popularity of the minister, and the sudden and vigorous preparation for a foreign war. By his death his family, his amiable wife, a son, and three daughters, have to deplore the loss of one of the best of husbands and of fathers; the poor in the neighbourhood in which he resided the kindest friend; and, in his departure from this world, he carried with him the regret and esteem of all who had the happiness of knowing him, for he was social, hospitable, and generous.

NORFOLK.

Bill of fare of the dinner given to the poor freemen of NORWICH, by Alderman DAVY, on the 16th of June, last year, being the day on which the present chief magistrate was sworn into office, and denominated the *Guild-day*:

80 plum-puddings, weighing 4 cwt.
10 large beef pies.
5 legs of pork.
840 lbs. of beef.
155 sixpenny loaves.
1872 quarts (or 13 barrels) of strong beer.

Married.] Mr. Robert Rising, of Paston, to Eliza, youngest daughter of J. Whiteman, esq. of West Rainham.

Mr.

Mr. P. E. Williams, of Hackford, to Miss Prentice, of St. George's Tombland.

Mr. W. S. Millard, to Philippa Frances, youngest daughter of the late R. Elwin, esq. of Swannington.

Died.] At Norwich, W. H. Haggard, esq. 84.—Mrs. Cracour, wife of Mr. C. surgeon.

Aged 75, C. Ayton, of Diss; he was 49 years sexton of that parish.

Mrs. Mary Drake, relict of Mr. John D. of Yarmouth, 80.

SUFFOLK.

At Suffolk assizes, Ann Arnold was capitally convicted of the murder of her child, a boy between four and five years old, (in February last,) by deliberately taking off his clothes, and throwing him into a pond covered with bushes, in a field in the parish of Spexhall.—It appeared that her incentive to the inhuman act was, a promise of marriage to the father of a second child, provided she could get rid of the first. She has been executed.

The old steeple in Corleston, about one hundred feet high, which has stood and been a mark for ships passing through Yarmouth Roads for time immemorial, was lately blown down in a gale, with a tremendous crash.

Married.] Mr. Girling, jun. of Linstead, to Miss Rose, daughter of the late Mr. R. of Laxfield.

Mr. C. Grimwade, of Norton, to Miss M. Bridges, of Elmswell.

The Rev. C. Chevallier, rector of Ellough, to Miss Farr, of North Cove.

Died.] Mr. C. Lockwood, attorney, of Stowmarket, 78.

At Woodbridge, aged 83, Maximilian Daw, esq.

Mr. Pittuck, of Eye, many years clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes, 57.

ESSEX.

At Chelmsford, W. Dodd, an itinerant seller of fish, was convicted of murdering his wife, by stabbing her with a table knife.—The man was a respectable and industrious person, 62 years of age: his wife a drunken profligate.

The trial between the inhabitants of Wanstead and W. P. Long, esq. also came on at Chelmsford. Upwards of 60 witnesses were in attendance to prove a road through Wanstead Park; which was fully established, and a verdict given accordingly. The park, which has been closed up since the marriage of Miss Long with Mr. Pole, is now re-opened to the public.

Married.] Mr. J. Bygrave, of Burnham-Wyck, to Harriet, daughter of W. Hargrave, esq. of Theobald's-road.

Jacob Elton, esq. to Anna Maria, second daughter of W. Boyfield, esq. all of Dedham Grove.

Died.] The Rev. John James, rector of Caufield.

KENT.

Married.] At Selling, Mr. W. Horrell, to Miss Ann Wilds.

At Gillingham, Mr. A. Meers, of Hurst Farm, to Miss Simmons, only daughter of Mr. W. S. of Gillingham.

At Chatham, Thomas Grain, esq. of the Ordnance at the Mauritius, to Miss Irvin, daughter of the late Mr. E. I. of Chatham.

At Dover, Mr. John Swain, to Miss Eliz. Sedgwick.

H. Woodgate, esq. of Spring Grove, Pembury, to Clare, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Harvey, of Cowden.

Died.] At Deal, Mr. John Hammond, 90, one of the oldest jurats of that town.

At the College, Rochester, Mrs. Roberts, 87, widow of S. R. esq. of Great Borzell.

At Folkestone, the Rev. John Tims, 67; he had been rector of Hawkinge, and curate of Folkestone, forty-one years.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Ann Wall, a maiden lady, and sister to the late Wm. W. esq. of Ashford.

At Buckland, the Rev. Alexander James, vicar of that parish, and of St. Margaret's at Cliffe.

SUSSEX.

A large portion of the cliff at East Dean lately gave way. The Rev. Mr. Gardner was viewing the prospect from Beachy-head at that time, when he perceived the ground move under his feet, and discovered at the same moment a considerable opening. He immediately quitted the spot, stepped over the chasm, and five minutes after the cliff fell, with a tremendous noise on the beach below. The ruin is computed at three hundred and three thousand and eighty-eight yards.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Islip, rector of Stedham and of Adlington, Sussex.

At Brighton, Capt. W. Bowen, a post-captain in the royal navy.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Capt. Loder, to Caroline, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Benson.

John Fleming, esq. of Stoneham Park, and lieut.-col. in the South Hants Militia, to Miss Buchanan, only daughter of James B. esq. of Bath.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Bromham, the Rev. Henry Faulkner, to Harriet, second daughter of Sir Andrew Bayntun, bart.

Died.] At Midsomer Norton, Mrs. Allies, wife of the Rev. T. A. 22.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Charles Goldsmith, of Maidenhead, to Miss Rumbold, only daughter of Mr. R. of Fayland Farm, Somerset.

Mr. S. Westbrook, jun. of Maidenhead, to Rebecca, only daughter of Mr. J. Burn, of Southampton.

Died.] Aged 73, Mr. J. Itapworth, an opulent farmer of Little Faringdon.

Mr. Lovegrove, of Wallingford.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Trustees under the Act for purchasing an estate for the Marquis of Wellington, have obtained the property near Wellington, in Somersetshire, which was formerly in the Wellesley family.

Married.] At Bath, C. F. Fenwick, esq. second son of N. F. esq. of Lemmington, to Eliza, second daughter of Alexander Christie, esq. of Raberton.—Lieut.-Colonel Wilks, governor of St. Helena, to Miss D. Taubman, youngest daughter of John T. esq. of the Nunnery in the Isle of Man.—Mr. Harbut, of Withham, Lincolnshire, to Miss Hudson, of Northumberland-buildings.—Job Ede, esq. of Nevis, to Miss Williams, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel W. of Falmouth.

At Chitterne, Sam Fussel, esq. of Shrewton, to Miss Mary Farham, youngest daughter of Mr. F. of Hindon.

Died.] At Bath, Colonel Wynch.—Mary Ann, second daughter of G. Watts, esq.—The Rev. James Watson, many years a respectable preacher in the Methodist Connexion.—Mrs. Moodie, wife of Dr. M. of this city, eldest daughter of the late R. Crowther, esq. of Boswell-court, London, and grand-daughter of the celebrated Mr. Samuel Richardson.

DORSET.

Married.] At Sturminster Newton, Mr. R. Knott, sen. to Miss Metchel, second daughter of Mr. R. M. of the same place.

Died.] At Poole, after a long and painful illness, in his 70th year, D'Ewes Coke, esq. many years chief justice, &c. of the island of Newfoundland.

WALES.

Married.] At Brosely, Mr. J. D. Bryan, eldest son of T. B. esq. of Tuckies, near Broseley, to Miss Jones, daughter of T. J. esq. of Abergeley.

Mr. Francis, of Swansea, to Miss Grant, of Bristol.

At Flint, T. C. Fussell, esq. of Wells, in the county of Somerset, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. George Davies, of Flint.

Died.] Mrs. Rogers, of Penybank, near Llandilo, aged 64. Although blind for the last 30 years, she carried on the business of a publican, and could distinguish good from bad money by the touch.

REPORT OF DISEASES

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 25th of March, to the 25th of April, 1813.

Febris	2	Asthenia	8
Scarlatina Anginosa	4	Cephalalgia	3
Tonsillitis	1	Opthalmia	2
Urticaria	1	Anasarca	2
Catarrhus	12	Ascites	1
Apthæ	1	Hydrothorax	1
Rheumatismus	7	Hydrocephalus	2
Scrofula	2	Ascarides	2
Phthisis	3	Gastrodynia	3
Bronchitis Asthenica	2	Dyspepsia	6
——— Chronica	20	Diarrhœa	3
Hæmoptysis	5	Menorrhœa	3
Pleurodyne	4	Leucorrhœa	1
Hemiplegia	2	Morbi Infantiles	7

The character of the weather since the last Report has been calm and dry, and the temperature mild, the thermometer sometimes rising to 69. Till the 20th instant the wind chiefly west, south-west, and north-west. Since that period, north-east, north, and south-east, cold, with showers of hail, some snow, and rain, producing a complete contrast to the preceding soft and pleasant weather, and a manifest effect upon the human frame, as injurious to health, as uncomfortable and depressing to the feelings.

In the mean time Catarrh has been very prevalent; in several instances visiting most individuals in a family. Sore throat and scarlet fever have also appeared, though not generally.

The effect of local irritation not always declaring itself in the part affected, is frequently productive of error in forming a diagnostic of the complaint. The cause of the disease, in itself slight, and easily removeable, not being ascertained, that which at first was merely a trifling ailment becomes a formidable malady, and an intricate concourse of symptoms, still more remote from the original affection, is established So that when the physician is called in, the cause of the disease is not cognizable, and he prescribes for present symptoms with the chance of affording only partial relief, or none at all. Of this instances constantly occur in utero-gestation; the teething of children; complaints of the liver, stomach, and digestive organs; of the brain, nerves, heart, &c.

A lady of middle age, and delicate constitution, applied to me lately, under the firm persuasion that her complaint was Tic Douloureux (Neuralgia). She had consulted different

ferent practitioners, and, in the lapse of twelve months, had taken almost every remedy that ever was prescribed for that painful affection of the nerves. During my attendance upon her I found that she described, pretty accurately, some of the symptoms of Neuralgia, and was familiar with its usual seat, but in the mode of attack, the duration, and intensity of pain, she was less precise. The length of time her illness had endured, and the little relief procured by medicine, had rendered her mind, naturally quick, very desponding; her frequent fits of lowness and irritability were truly distressing. She had attained that reach of misery generally termed excessively nervous, to which large quantities of laudanum, taken with a view of mitigating the pain, had materially contributed.

From her constant inquiries into the nature of Tic Douloureux she had become acquainted with its peculiarities, and what was wanting in reality fancy supplied. It is by no means unusual, even for medical men, when indisposed, to imagine that they labour under a very different complaint from that which actually affects them; in slight cases, their knowledge of remote consequences, and anxiety for the event, obscure their perception, while in more serious cases their science informs them that similar symptoms occasionally present themselves without the possibility of danger, and hope keeps up the pleasing delusion; hence the absurdity of "Every man being his own physician," a precept engendered by ignorance and nurtured by prejudice.

In the case of the lady above alluded to, as in many others, the sagacity of the physician might readily be baffled by the detail of symptoms, which existed only in the imagination of the patient, or which could not be traced to any obvious cause. On this occasion, however, the presence of a decayed tooth was at length ascertained, and upon its removal a fungus was discovered at the extremity of the fang, which probably had occasioned most of the misery this patient had so long endured, for soon after the extraction of the tooth the patient was restored to a degree of health and pleasurable existence, from which she had long been estranged. SAMUEL FOTHERGILL.

Craven-street, April 27, 1813.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.

IN one of our former Reports we gave a short account of an experiment performed by Mr. John Davy, in the College Laboratory at Edinburgh, in the presence of his brother Sir Humphrey Davy, and some of the most able chemists of that university, which apparently disproved the alledged existence of any combined water in muriatic acid gas. Mr. Murray, however, a very justly celebrated private lecturer on chemistry at Edinburgh, who, in conjunction with many other eminent philosophers, always hitherto upheld an opposite opinion, has lately been induced, for the laudable purpose of farther corroborating the accuracy of his previous inferences, to resume his investigation of the same subject, in the same elaboratory, and before most of the same witnesses. The principal variations that Mr. Murray deemed necessary to be made upon repeating the experiment of Mr. Davy, were, the use of a much smaller vessel than that employed by Mr. D. (the capacity of which was not less than twenty-six cubic inches,) so that throughout every part of it an equal heat might be applied, and a contrivance to prevent the condensation of the water in that portion of the vessel occupied by the sublimed salt, and to avoid the operation either of increased pressure or of a partial vacuum. In all other respects the experiments being nearly similar, about ninety cubic inches of the acid gas were saturated in a small exhausted flask, of the capacity of four inches, with ammoniacal gas, both gases having been previously rendered free from moisture by long exposure to dry potash and dry muriate of lime. A glass tube was then accurately inserted into the neck of the flask, and then a gradually augmented temperature was applied to all its lower portion, through the medium of a sand-bath. In a short time a sufficient quantity of water was collected in the glass tube to be condensed in globules perfectly distinct, until, at length, the salt itself was sublimed, and the experiment was terminated. It thus appears, beyond the possibility of doubt, that water actually does exist in muriatic acid gas, and, as Mr. Murrays says, although the quantity obtained, which was estimated by Dr. Hope, the Professor of Chemistry, one of the gentlemen who witnessed both experiments, at about two-thirds of a grain, may not be the whole quantity which, from other facts, there is reason to conclude exists in the acid gas, it establishes its presence as much as if a larger quantity were obtained. The production of any water is incompatible with Sir Humphrey Davy's hypothesis, and therefore refutes it; it is conformable to the opposite doctrine, and becomes therefore a proof of its truth; and for the quantity being less than that from other saline combinations of the acid, an adequate cause can be assigned. Mr. Murray also instituted another experiment, by which he proved that the supposition of Sir Humphrey Davy, that the muriate of ammonia might have absorbed water from the atmosphere during

ring or after its formation, when being transferred from one vessel to the other, as in Mr. Murray's former experiments, is altogether unwarranted by fact, and, on the contrary, that muriate of ammonia, instead of possessing the property of absorbing water from the atmosphere, has, on the contrary, a tendency to part with it; Mr. Murray having ascertained by a delicate balance that the salt, during full exposure to the air, showed not an increase, but an evident loss of weight.

M. Darcet has ascertained that a very considerable quantity of potash, equal in quality to the best American pearl-ash, may be easily procured from the fruit and its husk of the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, the horse chesnut, by the process of incineration and lixiviation, or, in other words, by burning them to ashes, and washing from them the soluble alkali.

The very well-known useful mineral termed graphite, plumbago, and black lead, has undergone an elaborate analysis by M. Schrader, a German chemist. The best specimens of graphite are found in Borrowdale in Cumberland, and in Airshire in Scotland. It also exists in Germany and Spain, and in a small quantity in France. The celebrated Scheele first shewed that it consisted principally of iron and charcoal, but it was reserved for M. Schrader to point out the presence of other substances also generally contained in it. These are silica, alumina, and the oxides of titanium and copper. In Spanish graphite some slight appearances of chromium were discoverable, and there is also a very considerable proportion of sulphur united with the iron and copper, under the form of iron and copper pyrites. We have good reason to believe, moreover, from Mr. Schrader's experiments, that the charcoal is not chemically combined with the iron or the other constituents, as commonly supposed, and hope that they may lead to the accomplishment of a method of rendering the softer black lead of a harder texture, a desideratum which has been long looked forward to by the black-lead pencil manufacturers.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BY official statements just published, it appears, that the total amount of the capital of the *funded* debt was on the first of January 907 millions, and of the unfunded debt 56 millions. That the net produce of the taxes of both kingdoms was 63½ millions, of the lottery one million, and of the charges of collection, &c. 8 millions, making 73 millions collected on the public. That the money raised by loans was 31 millions, and by other such means 9½ millions, making 40½ millions. The grand total of money raised for the year being above 113 millions, that is, 9 millions more than the preceding year!

The following is the Tarif, published by the Russians, for the importation of all kinds of merchandize into the ports of Prussia occupied by them:—

				£	s.
Coffee, per cwt.	21	of Price current, or about	.	4	0
Raw Sugar,	16	. . . .		3	0
Refined ditto,	26	22	. . . .	5	0
Indigo,	23	30	. . . .	4	10
Dye-woods,	1	15	. . . .	0	4
Pimento and Pepper,	11	60	. . . .	2	0
Cotton,	17	45	. . . .	3	0

All manufactured goods 30 per cent. on their value.

The following were Lord Castlereagh's propositions relative to the trade with India:—

"1. That all the present immunities of the Company, and the regulations respecting the same, should continue except as hereinafter provided.

"2. That the China trade should continue under its present restrictions.

"3. That it should be lawful for any British subject to export to any other part included in the Company's Charter, *from* any port of the United Kingdom.

"4. Also to import thence *to* any port in the United Kingdom.

"5. Provided the warehouses at the said ports should be deemed safe for the purposes of the revenue.

"6. And that this be notified by an Order in Council.

"7. Provided the vessel in which goods be imported or exported be of a burthen not less than 350 tons.

"8. And that on approaching the port the vessel notify its arrival by a manifest.

"9. Regulations as to importation and sale of silk and hair goods.

"10. Relates to the application of the revenues of the Company.

"11. Regulations respecting the employment of India shipping.

"12. Provisions for the support and return of the Lascars brought to England in private vessels.

"13. Appointment of a Bishop and three Arch-deacons, to be paid by the Company."

Since

Since the 21st of January the following variations have occurred in the price of fine gold and silver:—

February	8,	fine gold fell	2*s.* per ounce.		March	8,	fine gold rose	2*s.*	ditto.
	25,	ditto	5*s.* ditto.			13,	ditto	2*s.*	ditto.
March	5,	ditto rose	2*s.* ditto.		April	19,	ditto fell	3*s.*	ditto.

Silver rose two pence per ounce on the 24th of March.

The price now charged by the London refiners is, Fine gold 5*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* per ounce.
Fine silver 0*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* ditto.

The following have been the exports to India, on the account of the Company, from the year 1757 to 1793, distinguishing each year:—

Seasons.	*Bullion.*	*Merchandize.*	*Total.*
1757—8	£246,750	£252,974	£499,724
1758—9	72,834	299,154	371,988
1759--60	19,989	283,438	303,427
1760—1	38,058	413,482	451,540
1761—2	———	406,154	406,154
1762—3	18,751	372,511	391,262
1763—4	39,151	382,410	421,561
1764—5	95,497	362,466	457,963
1765—6	20,636	423,553	444,189
1766—7	———	441,663	441,663
1767—8	———	409,221	409,221
1768—9	———	446,220	446,220
1769--70	9,792	376,450	386,242
1770—1	9,774	326,957	336,731
1771—2	———	327,727	327,727
1772—3	40,385	343,084	383,469
1773—4	11,736	348,053	359,794
1774—5	10,134	352,042	362,176
1775—6	10,008	378,222	388,230
1776—7	20,050	410,420	430,470
1777—8	10,8[illegible]8	362,988	373,816
1778—9	10,657	383,670	394,327
1779--80	9,939	434,698	444,637
1780—1	14,874	244,432	259,306
1781—2	———	524,581	524,583
1782—3	———	440,966	440,966
1783—4	———	285,357	285,357
1784—5	———	241,267	241,267
1785—6	20,058	259,060	279,118
1786—7	54,872	305,787	360,659
1787—8	19,921	399,185	419,086
1788—9	19,783	371,064	390,847
1789--90	72,845	453,723	526,568
1790—1	532,705	387,610	920,315
1791—2	152,872	400,953	553,830
1792—3	10,943	351,042	361,985
	£1,593,822	£13,202,601	£14,796,423

Advices from Constantinople afford the prospect of an extensive trade with the Black Sea on the return of spring. The immense quantity of colonial produce and other merchandize accumulated at Malta, will, through the same channel, find an abundant market.

Raw hides and skins which have been inspected in Leadenhall market, from September 1811 to September 1812, as appears from the inspector's accounts;—

	From 1810 *to* 1811.	*From* 1811 *to* 1812.		
Hides,	3908	3687	decrease	221
Calf skins,	5148	5278	increase	130
Sheep and Lamb skins,	42568	44759	increase	2191

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; Commercial Dock stock shares fetch 120l. per share.—London ditto, 101l. ditto.—West India ditto, 146l. ditto.—Ellesmere Canal ditto, 64l. per share.—Grand Junction ditto, 225l. ditto.—Kennet and Avon, 22l. per share.—Leicester Union, 99l. ditto.—East London Water-works, 64l. per share.—Kent ditto, 52l. ditto.—West Middlesex ditto, 40l. ditto.—Albion Insurance 43l. ditto.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 26th were $59\frac{7}{8}$, the 5 per cent. navy 89.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE eleventh volume of that highly interesting work, the ASIATIC RESEARCHES, published in Calcutta, has been lately reprinted in London. Among many other valuable materials, this volume contains an interesting botanical paper by Dr. Roxburgh, entitled "Descriptions of several of the monandrous plants of India belonging to the natural order called *Scitamineæ* by Linnæus, *Cannæ* by Jussieu, and *Drimyrhizæ* by Ventenat." The first from the Latin word *scitamentum*, because, from this natural order many of the condiments with which our food is wont to be flavoured are derived, such as ginger, turmeric, &c.; the second from a chief plant in the family, according to the principles of Jussieu; the last from the general prevailing warmth or biting quality in the roots of these plants.

Nearly the whole of the plants of this natural order are natives of a tropical climate; and the nature of their flowers not admitting of preservation, by drying, in a state very fit for the examination of the organs of fructification, it is not to be wondered at that they should have remained, for a long period, but little known to European botanists; more especially as they require to be cultivated in the bark stove, in our northern latitude, and even with this artificial assistance are more difficult to bring into flower than some other orders. Kœnig was the first of the pupils of Linnæus that resided long enough in India to acquire a considerable knowledge of this family. He described many of them with great accuracy; but his herbarium unfortunately perished, and, as he did not live to publish any account of them himself. the botanical world are only acquainted with his labours, through the writings of A. I. Retzius, professor of natural history at Lunden, in Sweden, except such as may have had an opportunity of consulting his manuscripts preserved in the Banksian library.

Retzius, however, from Kœnig's descriptions alone, characterized the genera better than had been done before; and his arrangement has been almost implicitly followed by Willdenow, in his new edition of the *Species plantarum*. He has, likewise, the particular merit of first pointing out the importance of the *anthera*, or more properly of the *stamen*, in distinguishing the genera; which has been since pursued with so much success by Roscoe, in his account of this natural family, published in the 8th volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, whose arrangement has been adopted by Mr. Dryander, in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis.

Of the labours of Roscoe, Dr. Roxburgh has made ample use—his genera are almost the same; but, having had a much better opportunity of examining living plants, from his favourable situation, as prefect of the botanic garden at Calcutta, he has of course described many species unknown to Mr. Roscoe. He has only ten genera; and of these, *canna* and *phrynium* are not true *scitamineæ*: of the former he makes only one species, of which both the yellow and red varieties are common throughout India, but differ in no respect in the form of the flower, and he therefore presumes that the C. *lutea* of the Hortus Kewensis must be different from his yellow variety.

PHRYNIUM contains three species: 1. *dichotomum*, (Thalia *cannæformis*, Lin.): of the split stems of this plant mats are made, esteemed for their smoothness and cool feel. 2. *virgatum*, from Dr. Anderson's garden at Madras. 3. *capitatum*, of which a figure is given. Thalia *geniculata* and *dealbata*, not being natives of the East Indies, are known to Dr. Roxburgh only through descriptions. They do not belong to the same genus.

Of HEDYCHIUM he has only one species, the *coronarium* of Linnæus, figured in the Botanical Magazine, No. 708.

Of KÆMPFERIA, he has four species, viz. *Galanga*, *rotunda*, *angustifolia*, and *pandurata*; of these the two former are both figured in the Botanical Magazine, although these figures are not quoted by the author, as he has usually done: the two latter are new, and of the last the author has presented us with a figure.

Of CURCUMA he describes fourteen species. As the economy of the roots of these plants is very curious, we shall transcribe Dr. Roxburgh's account of them. "In this family," says the Doctor, "as well as in the other herbaceous genera, the root is biennial, and consists of what I shall call *bulbs*, *tubers*, and *fibres*. The former are, during the first year, like other bulbs, formed in the centre of the bases of the sheaths of the leaves; and may, during this period, be called phyllophorous (leaf-bearing) receptacles. These bulbs have, on their opposite sides, a vertical row of *buds*, corresponding with the number of the bifarious leaves and sheaths (there being one in the axil of each) which grew on the bulb. From these buds, or eyes, issue the *palmate tubers*," [as these are totally different from what Dr. R. afterwards calls the *tubers*, he should have called them by a different name, as *rhizomata* or *rootstocks*,] "which proceed nearly horizontal, in opposite directions, and branch out more or less according to the nature of the plant, &c. From the lower part of the bulbs, the fibres or general roots chiefly spring: these are strong, thick, long fibres, with numerous small fibrils from their sides; penetrate deep into the soil, in various directions; and in by far the greater number of species, if not in all, several of them terminate in a single oblong *tuber*. These are invariably

riably less deeply coloured, and less fragrant than the ovate bulbs and palmate tubers of the same plant. In various parts of India the natives prepare from these tubers, and from no other part, a very fine pure white *starch* or *fecula*, which they use medicinally, and as an article of diet. It is every way like what is met with under the name *arrow-root;* and the process for obtaining it exactly as described by Dr. Wright, for obtaining that substance from the roots of Maranta *arundinacea*. That followed by the Malays is mentioned by Rumphius in his Herbarium Amboinense."

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SOWING proceeds with rapidity, but much remains to be done. In all probability the seed will be got in, during the present season, in the most perfect state, the lands having worked well throughout, from the dryness and mellowness of the soil. A greater breadth of land, by many thousands of acres, than ever before upon this island, have been this season prepared for potatoe planting, which has already advanced in the forward districts. The spring crops all look well, but the barley and oats will soon be in want of rain. The hop bine said to come up strong and heathy. Rye very bad. The wheats still appear thin, which will be no sort of disadvantage to the crop, should the remainder of the spring prove warm and genial, with moderate showers; upon some parts, however, of the clover ley wheats the plant has been so dreadfully ravaged by the slug and wire-worm as to be deemed irrecoverable. The risk of sowing wheat upon clover leys, in a suspicious season, is too great. As the only, though partial, security against this misfortune is the ROOK, she should be preserved, not destroyed, in the country. The small damage done to corn and roots by rooks may be guarded against, but they are our only guards against most destructive insects. The fruit trees loaded with blossom, and, notwithstanding the continuance of cold north and easterly winds, hitherto no great appearance of blight.

Reports of the stock of corn on hand more favorable in general than last month, arising probably from the vast quantities of foreign lately exposed for sale; it is, nevertheless, confirmed, by persons of the most extensive information, that, independently of foreign supply, our last crop of bread-corn, large as it really was, would be insufficient for the year's consumption.

Cattle markets, both for fat and lean stock, somewhat reduced in price. Milch-cows and cart-horses never before at such a price in Britain! cows just calved have been sold at 35*l.* each—cart-horses from 60*l.* to 100*l.* each. This extraordinary price, it may be hoped, will promote the use of oxen for labour, one of the greatest savings, both individual and national, in the whole range of rural economy. The distemper, arising from atmospheric influenza, in horses, has prevailed considerably this spring. The rot in sheep has fortunately ceased, and the lambing has been, thus far, successful.

Smithfield: Beef 6s. to 7s. per stone.—Mutton 7s. 6d. to 8s.—Veal 7s. to 8s. 8d.—Lamb 7s. to 9s.—Pork 6s. to 8s. 6d.—Bacon 8s. to 8s. 6d.—Irish ditto 7s. to 7s. 8d. —Fat ———. —Skins 25s. to 65s.—Oil cake 18l. 18s. per thousand.—Potatoes 7l. to 10l. per ton.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 95s. to 134s.—Barley 38s. to 64s.—Oats 24s. to 52s.—The quartern loaf 18½d.—Hay 2l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.—Clover ditto 3l. 15s. to 7l. 4s.—Straw 1l. 16s. to 2l. 8s. per load.

Middlesex, April 26.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 30.18 March 27. Wind North.
Lowest 28.87 April 1. —— South.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 41 hundredths of an inch. { This variation occurred two or three times in the course of the month.

Thermometer.

Highest 64°. April 16. Wind West.
Lowest 27°. —— 4. —— N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 14°. { The mercury on the morning of the 20th was as high as 52°, and on the next day at the same hour it was no higher than 38°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report is equal to one and a half inch in depth; this includes the rain that fell on the 25th inst.

This has been a very brilliant month, and, from the 25th ult. to the 21st instant, the

atmosphere

atmosphere has been clear, and, with the exception of from the 2nd to the 5th of April, the temperature has been very mild, and of course the spring is exceedingly forward. The average heat of the thermometer for the month is rather more than 48°. The average height of the barometer is 29.7; this, which is rather low, has not been attended with much rain. Small quantities of snow and hail have fallen on three or four days. The wind has been variable, but it has chiefly come from the north-westerly points. There have been eighteen brilliant days out of thirty-one, and on six there has been rain.

Highgate.

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS FOR MAY, 1813.

THERE will be no immersion of any of Jupiter's satellites visible this month in Great Britain. The visible emersions of the first satellite happened on the night of the 4th, at 16 min. past 9; the night of the 11th at 11 min. past 11; and the night of the 27th at half past 9. There will be only one visible emersion of the second satellite, which is at 5 minutes past 10 of the night of the 15th.

Jupiter still continues to be the evening star: on the 26th he comes into conjunction with the γ, a star of the fourth magnitude in the anastrous sign Leo, and stellar constellation Cancer, when the difference of latitudes will be only 2 degrees and 38 min., the planet being to the south.

Saturn is still to be seen in the mornings, rising about midnight. The Georgian planet may be seen almost the whole night, as his opposition to the sun takes place on the 17th.

Mars may be seen in the mornings, as he rises about one o'clock. On the 16th he comes into conjunction with the β, a star of the third magnitude in the constellation of Capricorn, when the difference of latitudes will be 6 degrees 41 min., the star being to the north.

Venus and Mercury will be invisible this month on account of their great proximity to the sun.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

THREE SHILLINGS *per Number will be given for any copies of No.* 23 *and* 25 *of this Magazine, by the Publisher, at No.* 1, *Paternoster Row. Many others of the early Numbers also are becoming scarce, and the full price will be gladly given for them to complete numerous sets which are now in demand.*

An able vindication of the Newtonian doctrine of Attraction and Gravitation, by our valued Correspondent MR. LOFFT, *came to hand too late.*

Two or three French emigrants persecute us with intemperate Letters, because we, as Englishmen, do not consider PASSION, PREJUDICE, ASSERTION, *and* INVECTIVE, *to be valid reasons for carrying on a bloody and destructive War during the lives of the present generation. We thank them for paying the postage of their Letters.*

We shall be glad to receive the extracts from PONTOPPIDAN.

We respect the opinion of a Constant Reader, but we have considered every acknowledged *production of the Author of the inimitable Report for Middlesex as highly creditable to our pages. In general we consider our duty as very circumscribed whenever any respectable Author sanctions his communication with his name.*

S. T. G. *was too late for this month.—*MR. DE LUC'S *reply to Mr. Pilgrim shall follow his present Communication.—Some other valuable papers are deferred.*

Our Hamburgh Friends must apply to the General Post Office for the arrears of their series, and for their future supply.

Our Galway Correspondent, and our Irish Correspondents in general, may address their favours and orders to the care of MR. KEENE, *Bookseller, Dublin.*

A version of Blue Beard, by the Author of the exquisite and admired version of Cinderella, shall have place as soon as possible.

Authentic Communications from the various seats of War will be particularly acceptable to us.

Communications for our current Number ought to reach us before the 10*th; Literary Intelligence before the* 15*th; and Biographical Notices before the* 20*th.*

The two following Errata *appeared in the account of the Transit of Mercury inserted in our last Number:—In the longitude of the Parisian Observatory, for* 9° 20′ *read* 9′ 20″. *In the Geocentric long. of Mercury, for* 18° 52′ 42″ *read* 75.18° 52′ 42″.